

Panel Finds Rights Lacking

EEC Treatment of Migrants Scored

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (AP)—Sharp criticism of the European Economic Community's treatment of the 10 million migrants working in the Common Market is made in a report drawn up by the European Commission.

The document, as yet unpublished, says that most migrants are second-class citizens who owe obligations to their host countries but are given few rights or benefits in return despite their

vital contribution to the nine economies.

Prepared by Patrick Hillery, the EEC commissioner responsible for social affairs, the "Action Program for Migrants and Their Families" is intended as a basis for a harmonized policy toward migrants, who make up 4 per cent of the community's population of 250 million.

He found that migrants are tending to stay longer in their host countries than ever before and that their appetite for af-

fluence grows the longer they remain. "Their sense of exclusion from society therefore becomes more acute," the report says, adding that the resulting frustrations are in the long term "intolerable" as well as dangerous for the community as a whole.

The commission points out that many categories of social security benefits do not apply to third-country migrants. They are often excluded from social benefits not directly linked with the job.

Children, the commission says, are especially hurt by the difficulties of integrating into a new language and culture. EEC educational systems provide few extra facilities to help migrant workers' children.

The report says that migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to illness and disease following the sudden change of climate and environment—the problems are aggravated by linguistic barriers in communication with medical staff.

Equal Rights Sought

Mr. Hillery wants migrants to have the same voting and civil rights as those enjoyed by Irish citizens living in England. He is supported in this by Regional Policy Commissioner George Thomson and also by Commissioner Altiero Spinelli, but all the other EEC commissioners have raised objections to the idea.

The paper, scheduled for discussion by EEC ministers next month, stresses that a policy on migrants must also deal with the problem of illegal migration. This has been growing recently and is estimated to amount to 10 per cent of the total volume of immigration. The commission believes that there are approximately 600,000 illegal immigrant workers in the community—not including their families.

But EEC officials say that the program for migrants has nothing to do with immigration policies of the member states as such. The concern, they say, is merely to insure that migrants receive equitable treatment from the host country once they have been legally installed.

Share to UNESCO

Pared 10% by Swiss

BERN, Dec. 6 (AP)—Parliament yesterday cut Switzerland's contribution to UNESCO by 10 per cent in protest against the agency's treatment of Israel.

By a 138-31 vote, the lower house approved the reduction, which passed the upper house earlier this week. It cut the payment from \$985,000 in 1974 to \$886,500 for 1975. The UNESCO General Conference voted in Paris last month to exclude Israel from the organization's European regional grouping and to cut off contributions to projects in Israel.

Saudis, Aramco Reportedly In Accord on Take-Over Price

(Continued from Page 1)

decision and is now extracting about 8.5 million barrels a day. It was wholly owned by the four American companies until 1972, when the Saudi government took over a 25-per-cent share.

Last year, the government increased its share to 60 per cent, but negotiations on the additional compensation have been going on since. The Saudi government said last year that it would eventually take over the rest of the company and recently the four American firms offered their final 40 per cent.

The Middle East Economic Survey said that the companies made the following proposal:

- The Saudi government would



BIG HUNTER—Yugoslav President Tito, 82, with an ibex (wild goat) that he killed while hunting recently in the Slovenian Alps in northern Yugoslavia.

A 35-Nation Security Summit In Helsinki Is Seen Likely

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiate seriously in these areas and that the Soviet Union clearly wanted to crown the long negotiations with the mammoth summit meeting next summer.

Western negotiators in Geneva now report that they are reaching a family agreement that would permit persons to travel between East and West in cases of illness, marriage, death and similar situations. Negotiators are getting closer to a press agreement, which would allow free sales of publications and give newsmen greater freedom of movement, access to national officials and photography privileges.

France in particular has been pushing for an agreement on the opening of cultural centers in the Soviet Union, where the West has none. Moscow has been the last to give in on this, though some Western countries already have cultural centers in such cities as Warsaw, Prague and Bucharest.

Difficult Question

Toronto officials said today that tomorrow's communiqué would make it clear that several points remained to be settled in Geneva. The question of the peaceful change in European borders has been difficult, for while the West Germans have insisted on such

a clause, the Russians are happy with postwar frontiers.

Another area yet to be settled is that of troop movements. The West has wanted a provision calling for notification a month in advance of all major troop movements within 100 kilometers of another nation's frontiers.

Although the United States was never enthusiastic about either the security conference or a summit climax to it, Washington swung behind the Western European position in September when it became clear how much Moscow wanted a success. There now is a general identity of views among Western nations on the negotiations.

On another subject, the two delegations signed a new five-year economic agreement today, with one clause involving a French credit of 12.5 billion francs at low interest rates for Soviet purchases of French industrial equipment.

A natural-gas contract was signed that will increase French imports of Soviet gas to 12.5 per cent of total French gas imports by 1980.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing accepted an invitation to make his first official visit to the Soviet Union late next year, the Elysée Palace announced this afternoon.

There was considerable speculation in the French press today over Mr. Brezhnev's health after this morning's meeting began an hour late and the Soviet party leader canceled a working lunch with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Zamyatin, the press spokesman, denied that it was anything other than a busy schedule.

Tonight, Mr. Brezhnev dined with the French Communist party leader, Georges Marchais, at the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Zamyatin also denied reports that Mr. Brezhnev, 68, was considering stepping down as party leader following the security conference and the Soviet party congress late next year.

"The rumors of Mr. Brezhnev's resignation are stupid," he said.

Arab Killed In a Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

The Lebanese border runs along the crest a few yards away.

The kibbutz lies about a mile from the Mediterranean, where Israeli troops last month caught two terrorists who had sworn to the beach with their weapons and explosives on rafts.

Today's attack was the second in less than a week, despite almost daily artillery fire from Israeli guns at 40 suspected terrorist installations inside Lebanon.

Military sources say that the shelling is aimed at disrupting operations by Palestinian terror movements and at discouraging border raids, but government officials admit that the intrusions will probably continue despite efforts to halt them.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who flew to Rash Hadr, warned the Lebanese government that "Lebanon will pay a further price if it continues to allow the terrorists to operate as they please."

The terrorist was killed five hours after the raid, and by late morning the area was quiet, except for search operations. Newsmen at the scene and kibbutz residents scoffed at Arab reports from Beirut which claimed that fighting raged from midnight until afternoon between guerrillas and Israeli troops and tanks.

Thais Open China Trade

BANGKOK, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Thailand's National Assembly today lifted a 15-year-old ban on trade with China.

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Confidence Displayed on Rapid Final Accord

Russia Trumpets Vladivostok Talks' Results

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Soviet Union is enthusiastically hailing its tentative strategic arms accord with the United States and portraying a rapid final agreement as a foregone conclusion.

The relatively brief talks near Vladivostok between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev are getting a bigger buildup here than any of the three full-fledged U.S.-Soviet summits, according to diplomats. The tone of film documentaries, television round-table discussions and press commentaries, they say, is nothing short of rhapsodic.

Franklin, the Communist party newspaper, declared in its main headline last Sunday that the summit made a "great contribution to the cause of peace."

Step Forward

"It is clear to anyone," the government newspaper, Izvestia, said Wednesday night, "that the Vladivostok summit reached the maximum of what is possible under the current conditions and to reject this new and substantial step forward under the pretext of its allegedly not being big enough means to lapse into demagoguery and try to hurl back Soviet-American relations and the entire process of international détente to the times of tension and cold war."

Soviet spokesmen are being told in official briefings, according to informed sources, that the answer to criticism of the high ceilings on the overall number of missiles and the number of missiles that can be supplied with multiple warheads is that "high ceilings are better than no ceilings at all."

Beholding the accord's recent defense by Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Russians are saying that the principal objective of the pact is "to prevent the arms race from spiraling up further."

The agreement can't solve all the questions," Leonid Zamyatin, the director general of Tass, the Soviet press agency, said on television the other night, "but it would be far worse if the agreement were not signed at all."

No Disclosure

Description here of the terms of the proposed pact has been generalized, in keeping with the Kremlin practice of telling the public no more than is absolutely necessary about the size of the Soviet nuclear arsenal. There has been no disclosure so far of the agreed totals of 2,400 delivery systems for each side, including 1,320 MIRVs. Mr. Ford announced the totals at a press conference on Monday night.

The Russians have not presented the Vladivostok statement on strategic arms as a completed document, but little doubt is left in commentaries that completion of such a pact is only a matter of time. There has been no hedging in the press or public speeches—no mention of the possibility that difficult negotiations may delay the accord's final signing.

Last week in Ulan Bator, Mongolia, Mr. Brezhnev said in a ma-

for policy speech that "in the nearest months to come, work will be concluded on an agreement."

Indeed, Soviet sources maintain that more was accomplished at Vladivostok on the strategic arms accord than has been made public. "Once the general approach was decided upon," said a source briefed at high levels in the Kremlin, "the two leaders did a lot of arithmetic. All the rest can now fall into place fast."

The Soviet determination to reach agreement along the lines envisioned at Vladivostok reflects a political decision made in the Kremlin sometime between Mr. Kissinger's visit to Moscow in late October and the summit sessions Nov. 22-24, Soviet sources say.

Schlesinger Praises Accord

By U.S., Russia on A-Weapons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said today that the new U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms limitation agreement is "a major step forward" but he indicated it will lead to significant changes in America's missile and bomber forces.

In his first news conference since the agreement was unveiled, Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that the pact "did not achieve all that could be desired." But he said it does fulfill the objective of equality of nuclear forces between the United States and Russia.

Mr. Schlesinger's press conference was obviously designed to strike a major blow in the administration's fight to win Senate approval of the U.S.-Soviet accord.

"The agreement does not leave the United States at a disadvantage," Mr. Schlesinger said.

At the same time, the defense secretary said, the composition of U.S. nuclear striking forces will be adjusted to compensate for the way the Russian missile force is composed in the years ahead. The Soviet Union is expected to start deploying a new family of large intercontinental ballistic missiles early next year.

The probability of such new Soviet weapons being deployed has increased as a result of the strategic arms agreement, he said, indicating it might have been otherwise if the two sides had settled on a lower number of nuclear weapons than 2,400 overall, including 1,320 missiles that can carry multiple independently targetable warheads (MIRVs).

"We are going to match them overall," Mr. Schlesinger said.

In the past Mr. Schlesinger has expressed the view that the "throw-weight" of missiles on both sides should be reduced because the Soviet side in big missiles gave the Russians a potentially significant striking advantage.

Asked about his views, now that the new agreement does not limit throw-weight, Mr. Schlesinger indicated that the United States could build up to parity with the Russians in throw-weight, something President Ford also has indicated.

Yesterday the treaty got its first major boost in the Senate, an endorsement from Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

EEC Urged to Establish Unit For Control of Arms Industry

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 6 (NYT)—A strong new impetus toward a European defense policy, based on European arms industries rather than abstract concepts, has emerged at the Assembly of the Western European Union here.

Defense Minister Henk Vredeling of the Netherlands yesterday proposed that the European Economic Community extend its efforts to supervise multinational companies in the area of military production, establishing a new body that would be responsible to the EEC's Parliament and would impose, on behalf of EEC states, "collective control of arms" manufacture.

Foreign Minister Benoit van Ziehlens of Belgium, declaring that "Europe must maintain its own weapons capacity, made a somewhat similar proposal for standardization under strict joint government controls with, if necessary, nationalization of private munitions concerns.

The assembly unanimously adopted a recommendation offered by Kenneth Warren, a Conservative member of the British Parliament, amounting to an injunction to member governments shopping for arms to "buy European whenever reasonable and possible."

No Imposition

Mr. Warren said he was not trying to "impose a choice" on four NATO countries—Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium—who will select a new plane from among France's Mirage F-1 M-58 fighter, the Swedish Viggen and fighters produced by two U.S. companies, Northrop and General Dynamics. That choice, due to be made early next year, represents an initial contract worth about \$4 billion, with probably much more in future orders.

But, Mr. Warren said, "since the choice has not been made yet, one can wonder whether it is not more important to assure future jobs to European workers rather than to workers in Los Angeles."

As several speakers noted, the Western European Union was originally set up by Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg as a group West Germany could join so as to begin rearming with European safeguards after World War II.

It has been active at some periods, moribund at others. At the 20th regular annual meeting of its assembly here yesterday, there apparently was a concerted effort to revive the organization as a way to launch a Common Market defense industry and then a defense policy.

Weight Given

The assembly has powers of recommendation, only—not of decision. But participation by many cabinet ministers and parliamentarians from the member countries gives weight to its suggestions.

The strength of the new momentum for some kind of safety European defense organization, involved with but distinct from the Atlantic alliance, was reflected in regretful reflections by the Dutch and Belgian ministers that officials had failed in a bid to establish the European Defense Community a generation ago.

Mr. Van Ziehlens said: "We have lost a quarter of a century" since then and "history will not give us another quarter of a century to build a common defense."

Those who took part in debates stressed the economic motive for reviving the EEC idea in a different form.

Many countries cannot afford to maintain a modern defense establishment on their own, Mr. Vredeling said. He suggested revision of the Common Market constitutional Treaty at Rome to remove the clause exempting military goods from the market's free-trade rules.

Mr. Vredeling's suggestion that the European arms industry be subject to eventual control by the community's Parliament emphasized the supranational character he had in mind for the new military-industrial body.

According to this version of events, before meeting with Mr. Ford, Mr. Brezhnev had obtained Politburo approval for the principles of the accord and was prepared with several options on numbers. For example, it is said, Mr. Brezhnev had been authorized to gradually drop previous demands for inclusion of U.S. forward base systems in the overall determination of strategic strength.

After testing Mr. Ford in their first long encounter on the evening of Nov. 23, to find the limits of the President's flexibility, the sources say, Mr. Brezhnev presented the President the next morning with the package that was finally accepted.

It also drew public support for the first time yesterday from Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In a floor speech that, while he would have preferred lower ceilings on the number of nuclear weapons to be allowed in each superpower's arsenal, "I fully support this preliminary agreement as announced, and I hope that President Ford will receive growing public support in this historic effort to limit strategic arms."

Final details of the accord are still to be worked out by U.S. and Soviet negotiators before next summer's summit meeting. And it will be at least mid-1975 before Congress is asked to ratify a pact.

But debate on the proposed agreement has already begun, based on the relatively few specific details the White House has made known thus far, and most of the few major statements by senators have been critical.

The Stennis speech is the first one undoubtedly meant to counter some of the criticism benched by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who asserts that the MIRV-missile levels permitted are so "appalling" that, rather than put a "cap" on the arms race, they will promote billions of dollars of new spending to build weapons less vulnerable to attack by the large number of Russian MIRVs.

Similar concerns have recently been expressed by Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R., N.Y., and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., a liberal. The quality of the proposed new pact—which limits overall quantities of weapons but allows high MIRV levels—has also elicited opinion among arms-control specialists, outside the government.

Britain Expelling 4 More Suspects In IRA Roundup

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins today ordered the expulsion of four more suspected Irish Republican Army members under Britain's new anti-terrorism law.

The four were not officially identified, but security aides said one was Eddie Caughey, an official of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political arm, who was arrested at Birmingham's airport last night when he arrived from Dublin. A total of six men have now been expelled under the new law.

The three others, officials said, were among a number of suspects being questioned by Surrey police in connection with last month's bombing of two taverns in Guildford. Five people were killed in the blasts and scores were injured.

In Birmingham, meanwhile, the Sunday Times reported that 30 killed in bomb blasts at two bars there were held amid scenes of anguish at a number of churches in Britain's second-largest city.

Whites Protest At Boston School

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Most of the 375 white pupils who attended Boston's South School today walked out after an assembly held to discuss their charges that black pupils are being given preferential treatment at the newly integrated school.

About 300 pupils left the assembly, which lasted about an hour, after the school's principal, John J. O'Connell, said that black pupils were being given preferential treatment at the newly integrated school.

The attendance before the walkout today was 508. The total enrollment at the school, the target of a boycott since it was integrated this fall, is 1,521.

Ex-Foreign Minister Is Freed by Uganda

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Former Ugandan Foreign Minister Elizabeth Bagaya, who has been in detention in Kampala, is now free to leave the country, according to a Radio Uganda broadcast monitored here.

The radio quoted a government spokesman as saying that Mrs. Bagaya, who was dismissed in November, may take on employment in Uganda or elsewhere with relatives in Nairobi if she wishes.



DAM IN MOZAMBIQUE—Waters of Zambezi River rising on Thursday as work on Cabora Bassa Dam is completed after five years of effort to bring hydroelectric power to southeastern African nation.

Rhodesian Units' Differences Are Said to Complicate Talks

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The talks between African presidents and three leaders of Rhodesian nationalist movements have been complicated by differences between two of the three groups—the guerrilla factions—informed sources reported today.

The talks, reportedly aimed at a timetable for bringing black majority rule to the former British colony, will resume tomorrow, the sources said. But a State House spokesman said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, who have joined

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda here, will leave tomorrow afternoon.

The sources said the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), which has not been militarily active, is more willing to lay down its arms if the terms are right, the sources said.

The talks involve the three presidents, the ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo, the ZANU leader the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who is on parole from jail in Rhodesia, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of the African National Council (ANC). Rhodesia's main legal African political grouping, the sources said.

Zambia has not acknowledged that the three Rhodesian nationalist leaders are in Lusaka.

The sources said it was wrong to believe that a settlement package was being discussed. They said it was more reasonable to think in terms of a series of proposals by Rhodesia, and perhaps other interested parties, which, if the guerrilla rivalry problem is overcome, might become the basis for a settlement.

Rhodesia announced that Prime Minister Ian Smith has returned from Thornhill Air Base in central Rhodesia, contradicting rumors he had come here for the talks.

The Organization of African Unity is also believed to be playing a role in trying to bring about a reconciliation between the two movements.

Sources said the chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee, Col. Hashim Mobta, was holding talks here with both ZAPU and ZANU.

Meanwhile, the two-year-old guerrilla war in northeastern Rhodesia appeared to be intensifying. Security forces reported killing six guerrillas today, bringing to 16 the number reported killed this month—the highest recorded figure for any month so far.

In Salisbury, rightist politicians tonight announced the formation of a white Rhodesian political party that said it distrusted the reported negotiations.

The group, the United Conservative party, said it opposed a "sellout" of Rhodesian whites. The extreme rightist Rhodesia National party twice has attacked Mr. Smith for dealing with black nationalist leaders.

Early today, the multiracial opposition Center party condemned "irresponsible attempts" by rightists to sabotage attempts at a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian problem.

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To Bolster Slumping Business

Two Airlines Seek Fare Cuts for U.S. Flights

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The first significant move to a back domestic air fares after months of increases, United Airlines sought government approval yesterday to introduce a 10 percent out-of-pocket excursion plan to 1, reducing coach-class rates

on most routes by 20 to 25 percent.

The plan, filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, represented an effort by United to arrest one of the sharpest declines in domestic air travel since World War II.

Trans World Airlines announced that it would propose a

roughly similar plan, effective March 15, to the CAB. Approval by the board is required for the proposals, which are expected to be matched by other airlines.

If approved, the fare cut would mark the first broad reduction since the Arab oil embargo touched off a round of increases that, starting Dec. 1, 1973, have raised the average price of airline tickets by 20 percent. Several conditions—such as a seven-day minimum trip requirement—would be attached to the new fares, so they would not be available to all travelers.

The fare proposals appeared to reflect growing alarm within the airline industry over the recent sharp decline in air travel, especially pleasure trips, attributed in large part to the earlier increases. Last month, for example, United's passenger traffic was 17.5 percent less than it was in November, 1973; American Airlines was off by 23.4 percent; Eastern Air Lines was off 5.7 percent.

In the case of United and American, the declines partly reflected comparison with heavy loads they carried last year during a strike at TWA.

United's fare proposal would take effect Feb. 1 on all routes except those to Hawaii and Florida and would expire next Oct. 31.

Passengers would pay 25 percent less than the regular coach-class fare except between June 15 and Sept. 15, when the discount would be 30 percent. Children under 12 years of age would receive a 50-percent discount if traveling with an adult.

Passengers would have to reserve seats and buy tickets at least seven days before departure, and would have to stay at their destination at least seven days and no more than 30 days. These strings are attached because the fare is designed to attract "new" business, leisure travelers rather than businessmen who would travel in any case.

Between New York and Los Angeles, the current round-trip coach fare is \$388. Under United's proposal, persons could buy a ticket for \$291 during the off season, and for \$310 during the summer.

Between New York and Cleveland, the regular fare of \$94 would be lowered to \$75 during the peak season and \$71 during the non-peak months.

Girlfriend More Honest Than Thief

NEWARK, Del., Dec. 6 (AP).—More than \$1,000 taken from a local bank branch has been returned, apparently because the thief's girlfriend

didn't approve of his illegal escapade.

Police say the front doors of a Wilmington Savings Fund Society branch were left unlocked recently and the thief walked in and helped himself to \$1,252.

A few hours later, police received a call from an anonymous woman directing them to the bank. There they found all the money and the following note:

"I am returning this money my drunken boyfriend stole. This is all he took. Please leave the front door closed in the future."

Wallace at Top And Bottom of Poll on '76 Ticket

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 6 (AP).—George Wallace of Alabama is the first choice to be the Democratic presidential candidate in 1976, according to a Gallup poll of Democratic voters, but he also emerged as the most unacceptable in the poll. It was conducted Nov. 8 to 11.

Nineteen per cent picked the Alabama as first choice from a list of 31 potential candidates. Twenty-nine per cent named him the most unacceptable.

Independent voters were also questioned in the poll. Mr. Wallace also led that group, both as the most acceptable and the most unacceptable. Twenty-four per cent named him their first choice; 27 per cent named him the most unacceptable.

Trailing Mr. Wallace as the first choice of the Democrats were Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, 11 per cent; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 10 per cent; Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, each 6 per cent, and former New York Mayor John Lindsay, Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois and State Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia, each 3 per cent.

Burch Resigns Post As Adviser to Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—The resignation of Dean Burch as a top political adviser on the White House staff has been announced by President Ford.

In a letter to Mr. Burch, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Ford wrote that he was accepting the resignation "with the deepest regret." It becomes effective Dec. 31.

Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said that Mr. Burch would join a Washington law firm that specializes in communications law.

News Analysis

Strip-tease Not Only Reason For Downfall of Wilbur Mills

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—In assessing the importance of the consequences of Wilbur Mills' fall from power, the crucial point to be remembered is that he had the power in the place. That he plausibly acted power, and worked intelligently and hard (until just yesterday) to keep it, is only half the story.

The most significant part is at the House of Representatives.

Senate Ready For Debate on Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP).—The Senate will take up the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president on Monday following the conclusion of hearings yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Rules Committee is already unanimously recommending confirmation and the full Senate is expected to give approval by midweek.

Both the House and its Judiciary Committee are also expected to approve the nomination within two weeks. If the nomination is approved by both houses, the United States will have for the first time a president and vice-president who were not elected by the people but appointed by a president and confirmed by majority votes of both houses of Congress under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

A Final Round
Mr. Rockefeller appeared for final round of questioning by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday. It was his third day of testimony at the nine-day

Many committee members believe he showed poor judgment in making large gifts to associates and in his brother's role in helping finance an unflattering campaign book about his 1970 opponent for governor of New York, Arthur Goldberg. Several members still believe the Rockefeller family's immense wealth poses a disabling conflict of interest when joined with political power.

But he is expected to win approval by the 36-member committee with not more than 10 votes opposed. Most opponents are liberal Democrats, but one more conservative Republican says vote no because of his stand in favor of abortion or his generally liberal image.

Ex-Aide of Haldeman Resigns Budget Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Lawrence Hilly, the last of the interagency-linked figures still serving President Ford, left the overnights today to join PepsiCo.

The \$33,000-a-year post he has signed is in the Office of Management and Budget. He had the job since June, 1973. He had been a top aide to H. R. Haldeman, chief of staff in the

residency of Richard Nixon.

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More Brazil Meningitis

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Dec. 6 (AP).—Meningitis killed 284 persons and hospitalized 3,948 here during November, the health secretary reported today. The death toll since July has now passed 1,700.



NO JOKE—Customers crouch against wall during robbery this week of a Marine Midland Bank in New York. Gunmen clubbed a client who thought the robbery was a "gag." Bank camera recorded the heist before five bandits made getaway.

Drug, Ultraviolet Treatment Show Results

Therapy for Psoriasis Is Being Developed

By Lawrence K. Altman

BOSTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Skin doctors at the Massachusetts General Hospital have reported that they achieved "complete clearing" of psoriasis in 50 patients with a new ultraviolet light device and a naturally occurring drug that Egyptians and Indians have used since ancient times.

Because the light devices were made for this experimental study, the method is now limited to two hospitals—one here, one in Vienna—and will not be generally available for at least a year, the doctors said at a news conference Wednesday.

The new therapy "is not a cure for psoriasis, which is a genetic disease inherited in a poorly understood pattern, the doctors said. Yet, they added, continuing therapy has kept patients free of psoriasis skin patches for up to 10 months.

An Austrian, Dr. Klaus Wolff, has recorded the same results with the new method in 35 other patients at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus in Vienna, according to the Boston team.

As a result, new hope of a relatively quick uncomplicated treatment is offered to the 75 million of all ages in the world who are afflicted with the incurable, chronic, relapsing disease. The name psoriasis is derived from the Greek word for itching. The red, scaly patches of psoriasis that characteristically appear on the scalp, elbows, knees, back and buttocks, but that can occur anywhere on the body, seldom cause death.

But their appearance embarrasses and leads to serious psychological problems for many patients. Psoriasis can, for example, limit sexual intercourse for those with patches in the genital area.

In others, the psoriasis clears after long, costly hospitalization, only to come back after a patient goes home. Some patients must make careers of learning how to live with the disease.

One of the Austrian patients had been hospitalized 35 times for psoriasis.

Up to eight million Americans have psoriasis. They spend about \$1 billion a year for existing therapies that can be messy, dangerous, require lengthy hospitalizations and be prohibitively costly.

Officials of the Massachusetts General Hospital conducted the news conference in conjunction with publication of the scientific report by Drs. John A. Parrish, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Lewis Tausenbaum and Madhukar Pathak in the latest issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The therapy is effective only if both pills and the high-intensity, long-wave ultraviolet light system are used. The treatment also does not work if the pills are combined with use of a sunlamp, the doctors said.

The drug, which is called methoxsalen, belongs to a family known as the furcoumarins, or

psoralens. They are derived from celery, carrots, parsley, fennel, figs, limes and other plants. The Paul B. Elder Co. of Bryan, Ohio, has marketed methoxsalen with approval by the Food and Drug Administration for several years for use in another skin condition.

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The doctors maintained that the need for further clinical testing, as well as familiarizing doctors with a potentially dangerous new device to avoid preventable complications like burns, precluded making the new therapy generally available to the medical profession for about one year, and then only if no hitch was developed.

Compared to X Ray
"You can't turn these machines loose," Dr. Fitzpatrick said. He added:

"This new system must be considered in an entirely different

context than the ordinary black ultraviolet light. The intensities are much greater and it is necessary to carefully control by actual measurement of the amount of light delivered in terms of joules. This system is more comparable, in fact, to an X-ray machine in which the measured intensities are given not on the basis of time but on the basis of precise physical units."

Dr. Abdel Monem el Motry, a Cairo dermatologist, renewed interest in 1948 in an ancient practice in which Egyptians swallowed a powder extracted from weeds along the Nile and then exposed affected areas of the skin to sunlight for healing.

The similar drug was manufactured in the United States in 1952 as a result of Dr. Fitzpatrick's and others' work, and has been used with limited success and without toxicity in the treatment of vitiligo, a skin condition.

The landscape, too, breathes the same health-giving qualities. Choose the land bathed in sunshine with the almost trees blossoming in winter, or refreshing perfumed pinewoods. Enjoy the bucolic atmosphere of rolling green fields and mountains stretching into the distance. Ancient buildings speak of the splendour of sea adventure and a whole romantic past.

The villages set off their whitewashed walls of a Mediterranean flavour against the golden moss of an old castle keep.

Glorious days with the hot joy of the sun. The delight of the crystal blues of calm warm water. Stretching out on soft golden sand. This is one of the aspects of your holiday in Portugal.

Add to this its geographical position, with bracing air full of iodine on invigorating sea that calls you to fish and do skin-diving to all water sports. An opportunity to benefit from what is best in the Mediterranean and the best of the Atlantic.

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San Francisco May Remove 'Stub' Freeway After 15 Years

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 (NYT).—San Francisco has its Golden Gate Bridge, its Coit Tower and its bay. It also has the Stub.

The Stub is the mile-long unfinished Embarcadero Freeway, begun about two decades ago, stopped almost midway by a citizens' revolt in 1959, and left jutting into the sky unfinished. San Francisco is now considering the spending of millions of dollars to tear it down.

The freeway has been the focus of controversy since it was proposed. A few days ago, city, state and federal agencies offered a \$59-million intricate highway plan designed to solve a number of thorny transportation problems. Among the plan's chief features is the tearing down of the Stub.

The Embarcadero Freeway was supposed to line the waterfront much as the highways in New York City line the East and Hudson Rivers.

The double-decked structure was supposed to curve around the western and northern sides of the city, connecting main arteries, chiefly the Golden Gate Bridge, to the north and the big freeways to the population centers of southern California.

View Blocked
Then came the citizens' revolt. Businessmen, community groups and celebrities banded together to oppose the project, which was then about one-third completed. They complained that it was blocking the view of San Francisco Bay.

One day, the construction workers did not return, and the Embarcadero project stopped. The ramp yawns open after the last exit, and all that slope cars from driving off is a steel railing at the squared-off end.

Through the years, citizens' groups continued to criticize the freeway. City Supervisor Dianne Feinstein said, "I'm determined that the freeway come down if I have to become totally gray-haired in the process."

The new proposal was made by the City Planning Commission in consultation with several other city agencies, the California Department of Transportation, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Network of Highways
Besides tearing down the Stub, key features of the new plan include a network of highways to connect the Bay Bridge on the west with Highway 280 in the south.

But Planning Commissioner John Ritchie, echoing opposition to the proposal, said it was unnecessary to spend money tear-

ing down the Stub because, among other things, the skyscrapers in the downtown area conceal it.

And an influential businessman asked, "Why bother to tear it down, unless you're going to develop the waterfront area?"

He was referring to the increasing conflict here over whether to turn the largely lighted waterfront into a commercial area.

Under the new highway plan, the Stub would be replaced by a four-lane highway that would connect the heart of the commercial area—Market Street and the Embarcadero Center—with the waterfront.

A key portion of the highway would go underground, at considerable expense, to create a pedestrian plaza between the downtown area and the bay.

Foreign Policy Views
OF L.A. Police Chief

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 6 (UPI).—Los Angeles Police Chief Edward Davis has said that he is "damn sick and tired" of the United States trying to solve international problems rather than grapple with domestic issues.

"The hell with all the poor people in the rest of the world," Mr. Davis said to applause from some of the 400 delegates to Gov. Ronald Reagan's Conference on Criminal Justice Tuesday. "I get so damn sick and tired of our leaders going to other parts of the world to solve other people's problems. If that's being an isolationist, then, damn it, I'm an isolationist."

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The landscape, too, breathes the same health-giving qualities. Choose the land bathed in sunshine with the almost trees blossoming in winter, or refreshing perfumed pinewoods. Enjoy the bucolic atmosphere of rolling green fields and mountains stretching into the distance. Ancient buildings speak of the splendour of sea adventure and a whole romantic past.

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Here the age-old festivities of the people have the uncontained gaiety of the south or speak of fairy secrets and ancient customs. Come to Portugal and discover true joy in life. In the isolation of some paradise to be revealed or in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of international resorts.

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The Vladivostok Accord

The details of the tentative accord on strategic arms negotiated in Vladivostok are becoming known, and the developing debate on it suggests at once that it is generally a worthy agreement, that it is being well received in Congress, and that it still needs closer attention. The agreement would limit strategic launchers (missiles and bombers) to 2,400 on each side, limit multiwarhead (MIRV) missiles to 1,300 each, run for 10 years, and require further negotiations on follow-on limitations and possible reductions. The United States and the Soviet Union hope to wrap it up by the time Mr. Brezhnev comes to Washington next spring.

Even those initially skeptical of the Vladivostok accord have had to concede these positive features of it. It confirms in the two crucial categories of total launchers and MIRV launchers the principle of equality, thus greatly reducing either side's fear that one of them can somehow gain strategic advantage. It establishes limits where there had been none, thus precluding an open-ended arms race. It ensures that earlier SALT agreements will become all but permanent, thus forestalling a major source of Soviet-American anxiety. It further ensures, according to President Ford last Monday, that strategic arms budgets will not go up except as a consequence of inflation. It symbolizes and advances the Soviet and American commitment to détente—a result which can feed back into other aspects of policy. This is not to say that many people, ourselves included, do not have some serious reservations about the Ford-Brezhnev handiwork. Chief among them is the undisputed fact that the tentative accord bears the potential for pushing ahead certain aspects of the arms race. The newly proposed ceilings not only set upper limits but in effect license build-ups to the very high levels of these limits. It is the American "obligation" to reach them, Mr. Ford said. But is it? Why should not those ceilings be regarded as levels to be lowered by further immediate negotiations, rather than as goals which must be met no matter what?

We can understand why Mr. Ford might wish to impress the Russians with a demonstration of confidence that he has the political capacity to get the new weapons from Congress if he has to. But that should not lock him in. Suppose, say, 15 senators conditioned their support for a Vladivostok-type treaty on an administration pledge to go right back into negotiations. The peculiar quality of SALT diplomacy at this stage is that its implementation will be spread over 10 years and will be subject, via the annual

budgetary process, to regular congressional review. This enables—indeed, it enforces—the participation of Congress in SALT diplomacy in a profound way.

There is another problem. The new guidelines to SALT negotiators authorize Soviet MIRVs to match those of America. The "throw-weight" of the biggest Soviet launchers will let them pack a lot more MIRV warheads than do American launchers. This could lead the United States to fear a Soviet first strike against American land-based missiles. This poses its own dilemma for American policy. President Ford said last Monday that if the Pentagon and the Congress perceived Soviet throw-weight as a threat, they could match it. That, of course, would only give Moscow more of the same first-strike jitters felt in Washington; it would make the destabilization mutual. There are alternatives: either the United States could shift a larger part of the American nuclear force to sea or make land-based missiles less vulnerable. Or Washington could move toward a determination that, given the invulnerability of other launchers and the implausibility of a general nuclear war, a Soviet advantage in throw-weight simply could not be converted into either a strategic or a political edge. We trust there will be further debate on this score.

On yet another score, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., guarantees further debate. He is not so much concerned that an agreement on the lines of Vladivostok would be unsafe as that it would permit excessively high levels of total launchers and MIRV launchers and would cost excessive billions. He believes—and this is as hard to disprove as to demonstrate—that the administration could have negotiated a "better" agreement. Mr. Jackson may well ask the Senate to repudiate the Vladivostok accord and to instruct the President to go back to the table with Mr. Brezhnev. Whether he can muster a majority for this purpose, which would amount to a major humiliation to Mr. Ford, seems doubtful. But the administration cannot fail to ignore the larger chance Mr. Jackson might have later to collect 34 Senate votes to block a treaty which he thought was unwise. Meanwhile, we note that Sen. Jackson is a serious student of strategy as well as politics, and we look forward to hearing him make his case. The case for strategic arms control deserves the best—which is to say the most thoughtful and responsible—presentation of all points of view.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Archbishop Returns

The scheduled return to Cyprus on Saturday of President Makarios, nearly five months after his ouster in a coup ordered by Greece's disintegrating military dictatorship, is unquestionably a symbol of both moral justice and constitutional order. But even some of his supporters fear that the archbishop's homecoming at this time will diminish prospects for fruitful negotiations looking toward a peaceful political, economic and social reconstruction of the island republic.

Turkey says flatly that the archbishop's return will mean suspension even of the negotiations with acting President Glafkos Clerides and his Turkish-Cypriot counterpart, Rauf Denktaş, that have made some progress on the colossal humanitarian problems arising from Turkey's military blitz last August. With winter rapidly approaching, any hiatus in these talks could be indescribably tragic for many among the 300,000 Cypriots driven from their homes by the summer violence.

Although the archbishop undoubtedly retains the backing of the vast majority of Greek Cypriots, some among them—the well-armed EOKA-B guerrillas, organized by the late Gen. Grivas, and others who supported

the July coup—remain his implacable foes. Thus there are fears that his return may provoke resumption of fighting between pro- and anti-Makarios Greek Cypriots, giving the Turks an excuse for new military action, supposedly to protect Turkish Cypriots.

If Turkey launched yet another military intervention, it would surely bring war with Greece in addition to destroying all hope for restoring peace and viability to Cyprus. It is incumbent on Archbishop Makarios to exhibit toward both his Greek-Cypriot enemies and the Turkish community a spirit of conciliation and compromise that has never before characterized his conduct of office. And Turkey's allies must urge restraint on Ankara with far greater force than they displayed last summer.

It would improve chances for a Cyprus settlement enormously if Turkey could move out of its political and constitutional crisis and return a strong government with a working majority in parliament. In the existing climate, only such a government in Ankara can make the necessary concessions, even as only the kind of strong government Greece now has under Premier Caramanlis can negotiate realistically and win acceptance at home for a far from ideal solution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greek Vote on Monarchy

What must be clear to all Greeks by now is that the difference between monarchy and republic is in itself much less important than that between dictatorship and democracy. If King Constantine is not recalled to his throne on Sunday—which is still much the most probable result—it will be mainly because the majority of Greeks are now convinced, rightly or wrongly, that monarchy in their country is a danger to democracy.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 7, 1899

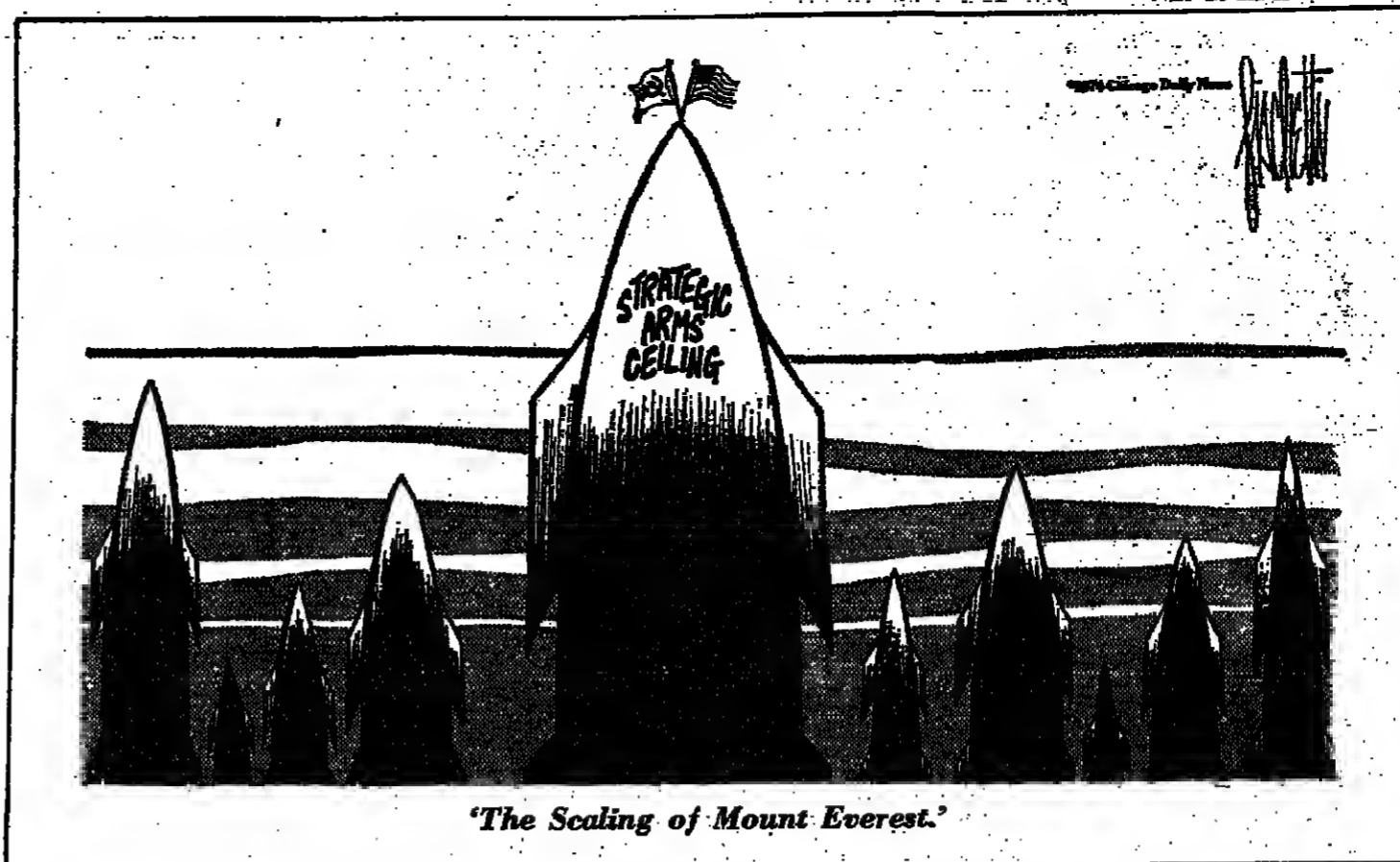
PARIS—The Herald's special cable dispatches on the paper famine in England and France have excited much interest. Manufacturers, however, declare that while the supply is short because of the drought and the increased cost of coal and transportation the situation is not yet alarming. However, all sources agree that daily newspapers will be the hardest hit by the crisis, whether it be large or small.

Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1924

ROME—Austen Chamberlain, the British foreign minister, arrived here tonight. He will call on Premier Mussolini tomorrow morning. Afterwards he will be received by the King, who is giving a luncheon in his honor. In the afternoon Mr. Chamberlain will meet the principal delegates to the Council of the League of Nations with whom he will have an informal, but informative and fruitful, discussion.

—From the Times (London).



"The Scaling of Mount Everest."

Kissinger and His Mounting Difficulties

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger seems a bit depressed these days, and no wonder. Things are not going well for him in the Congress. He got very little help from Brezhnev at Vladivostok on the deepening crisis in the Middle East. His latest trip to Peking was less productive than any of the others, and even where he felt genuine progress was made—on the strategic arms talks and the Japanese visit—he got a rather poor press.

The congressional problem is a mixture of things. His prolonged absence from the capital carry him beyond the peremptory summons of the elders on Capitol Hill, a jealous bunch. His relations with the Foreign Committee of the Senate and House are good, but other committees and even some of the leaders feel short-changed. This won't be solved even after Kissinger invents the 48-hour day, which he's working on, so the general admiration for his achievements is mixed with some resentment.

Also, there are some honest differences over arms control policy, foreign aid, the administration's trade bill, the Greek-Turkish-Cypriot controversy, Israel and the Middle East, and what many legislators regard as the excessive, high cost of Kissinger's policy of détente with the Soviet Union.

Meany Is Angry

George Meany of the AFL-CIO is angry with him for pressing a trade bill which Meany is convinced will add substantially to the mounting unemployment totals. George Ball thinks his step-by-step diplomacy is not working in the Middle East. Sen. Scoop Jackson is sulking at his arms deal with Brezhnev. Rep. John Brademas, an increasingly influential member of the Democratic leadership in the House, has broken with him on Turkey, and even when the congressional leaders support him, they don't have enough followers to save him from the rising tide of criticism.

In short, as "de Lawd" said in "Green Pastures," "Even being God ain't no bed of roses." After a long period of excessive praise, Kissinger is now in a phase of excessive blame, and what's more important, the trend of events seems to be running against his policies in the Middle East.

He tried to persuade the Israelis to deal with Jordan last spring on the problem of the Palestinian refugees, and warned that Yassir Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization would greatly complicate the whole peace movement if they didn't.

His nightmare is that diplomatic progress will not keep up with the arms buildup in the area, leading to a fifth Arab-Israeli war and another oil embargo that will not only weaken

the combatants but create a serious crisis in U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, the European allies and Japan.

Israeli Formula

Israel's formula for this is more U.S. arms—over \$2 billion a year for at least three years—but Kissinger's emphasis is not on more arms but on more negotiations, and, one gathers, on more gradual Israeli withdrawals from the territory they captured in the last two wars.

This is not yet an open rift between the United States and Israel, but it is building up behind the scenes and will undoubtedly be the subject of intense discussion when the Israeli foreign minister, Yigal Allon, is in Washington next week.

Kissinger tried to get Brezhnev and Gromyko to cooperate with the United States in speeding up the Middle East negotiations to avoid a crisis, but without success. They would like to get the talks into a Geneva conference. The official view here is that this would merely lead to endless

and useless haggling, to Gromyko's long list of questions which he persistently wants Kissinger to answer, yes or no.

This clearly did not advance the secretary's policy or ease his spirits and neither did his talks in Peking. He was asked when he got there about reports in the U.S. papers that relations between the two countries had "cooled." He replied that they were the same in Washington as before and was told that Peking felt the same way.

But his talk with Chou En-lai was quite different this time. It was much more guarded and was suddenly cut off after a half hour, and not apparently because Chou En-lai was too ill to carry on. Indeed, he seemed physically ill about as before, in complete control but perhaps not in charge.

There have been reports of a conflict within the Chinese government over Chou En-lai's policy of limited reconciliation with Washington, and even of a faction within the Chinese hierarchy wanting a less hostile attitude

A Three-Cornered Summit

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Leonid Brezhnev's current visit to Paris is part of a curious triangle of summitry at least indirectly related to nuclear affairs although in France this week the subject is unlikely to have been more than mentioned in passing.

Brezhnev saw President Ford in Vladivostok. Now he is the guest of President Giscard d'Estaing. Next week the French chief of state flies to Martigues and his first talk with Ford. All three are what is known as "working visits."

The Brezhnev-Ford dialogue concluded an accord between the two superpowers that is supposed to have put a "cap" on the arms race although skeptics think it may only have designated the next set of targets to aim at.

When the Vladivostok conversations ended, Secretary of State Kissinger (who had designed and guided the U.S. approach) flew to Peking, another if far smaller atomic power, to explain the implications of the latest Soviet-American deal. Peking didn't think much of it—or of Brezhnev's unfriendly speech directed right afterward to China.

The Shuttle

Now France's turn comes up on the summitry shuttle. It may be an accident that this happens at the present moment when nuclear issues are top; but it is no accident that France has maintained a pre-eminence among second-rank powers by steadily pursuing a policy of atomic defense.

Tiny A-Forces

Soviet acceptance of France's nuclear armament and its relationship to NATO's overall posture makes for a positive background in the forthcoming Martigues talks with the U.S. President. France's atomic force is tiny by superpower standards but it is well on the way to complete establishment of modern land-based and submarine-borne missiles as well as tactical aircraft with a speed more than twice that of sound.

The modest strength will never be summoned into active use—unless one or the other superpower first decides to destroy the world (and thereby itself); but it has already achieved for Paris an international diplomatic ranking it would not otherwise have had, witness the Brezhnev and Ford summits with Giscard d'Estaing.

Interest by Taking a Lengthy Submerged Cruise

in one of France's atomic-missile submarines.

An important aspect of the present colloquy with Brezhnev is that the Russians have signaled to Paris (and thereby to NATO) that Moscow regards the French "force de dissuasion" as part of the West's overall nuclear strength.

This has special importance now because Brezhnev reversed previous policy by conceding to Ford that U.S. and other NATO warheads and delivery systems based in Europe and capable of reaching the Soviet Union are not to be curbed by the Vladivostok agreement or considered part of America's so-called "forward base system."

Obviously France (which has signed no arms or atomic limitations treaty) would never for an instant have agreed to permit other powers—either the American ally or the Russian friend—to negotiate in any way on vital French matters like France's nuclear stance. Yet it is quietly proud to have its small deterrent recognized as an allied asset. Paris always stresses that it remains loyal to the Atlantic Alliance even though its nationalistic interpretations of this make it an odd-man-out.

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All of this is not to say that there is no beauty in the two other languages. As a child I had the privilege to be taken to see Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern in their last American tour when they played in Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth Night and Cymbeline. How rich and wonderful they made the English language sound! And today how grateful one's ear is when one attends the theater in England be it Bristol, London, Stratford-on-Avon or any of its other cities.

I imagine that the same could be said about German, a language that I do not know. However, I am reminded of what Charles V had to say about the language that he knew, which could be paraphrased as follows: "German should be used to address animals, English to speak to merchants, Italian to make love, French for diplomacy and Spanish to pray to God."

ROBERTO RENDUELES, Madrid.

A Columnist Asks to Share His Problems

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—People who write newspaper columns are also people, and that is a good but unexceptionable distraction. In addition to a newspaper columnist—there is no other way, I instance, to have a family, to drink good wine, or engage occasionally in other practices, I am writing a column. But let me share this one time, share my problems with you as a fellow people, using these examples.

1. A fortnight ago, a tape played at the Watergate to the voice of President Nixon came in loud and clear, said to Haldeman, discussing dinner for Howard Hunt. He said: "Well, we'll build that son-of-a-bitch up, like nobody's business. We'll have Buckley write a column and say, you know, that that he should have cleaned up."

Within a very few minutes, I office reached me at the airport en route to Boston. The newspaper had begun to call in, asking the obvious question: Was Buckley approached? Does he have any comments? I dialed over the telephone two or three times that were then given by my call to the New York Post, The New York Times, and the Associated Press: "At no time did any member of the Nixon administration approach me. Besides, I don't have any comments. I don't want to be reminded to write a column urging everyone to get a son-of-a-bitch, as Mr. Nixon every reason to know from personal experience."

An Appendage?

The next morning, the case was carried very conspicuously by the Boston Globe—together with my remark. Which I also saw in the New York papers and Time. Notwithstanding, I have received much mail asking why I was silent on the subject raised at the Watergate trial. And a large number of the letters have been an appendage of a Nixon administration—without any comment from the editor bringing to the writer's attention my brief reply. This is one example of the difficulty of catching up with a misdeed story.

2. A month ago, I wrote a column on the now famous Gold book by Victor Laszlo, in which I expressed the view—his view now read the book—that I thought it was of course hardly Justice Goldberg, it was far from being libelous. I remarked that the only distortion in it was Laszlo's statement that Mr. Goldberg was the worst public speaker in the State of New York, since in fact he was the worst in the country. I received a letter from a journalist who covered the campaign advising me that it was wrong to read the book that way. The book was the end, that T. Goldberg gives one more speech Rockefeller will carry Canada. Mr. Goldberger called me on the telephone and was extremely amiable, and made no criticism of the book, merely of its presentation.

I did not note, in my column that I am the chairman of the board of the parent company which owns the Boston Globe (and the House) that published the Gold book. I did not do this for two reasons. The first was that when the book was first discussed my position in the corporate hierarchy was widely identified so that I proceeded on the basis of that I preferred unhappy assumption that most people knew who the second reason is that I was having heart trouble at the time. I was in no way implicated in the decision whether to publish. But if I had mentioned my corporate affiliation in the column I'd have had to go on to me the connecting point, and I struck me, on balance, as too nearly self-concerned. Result: I mention the article, I give the name of the author—but I left out the name of the magazine where the article was published. It should appear that I am attempting to advertise my peccadillo but magnificent journal (350 East 57th Street, New York 10022-4121 a year). That's how I am sure how could have been so sloppy as to fail to give the name of the journal where the article I wrote appeared.

But there, now, you share problems this one time, and don't ask you soon again share them.

55 من الأهم

Obituaries

Mrs. Hearst, 92, Widow of Publisher

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, 92, widow of the publisher who died in 1951, died here yesterday.

As the wife of a man who became a legend in his lifetime, Mrs. Hearst was associated in the public mind with the fortunes of the newspaper and magazine publisher.

Yet she did not live in the shadow of her husband, nor was her identity submerged. As wife and mother, as a gracious figure in society here and in Europe, as an enthusiastic worker in both world wars and as a leader of charitable causes in New York, her home life, she combined a variety of careers.

When Mr. Hearst died in August, 1951, his estrangement from his wife for many years was an open secret, was confirmed.

The filing of the will disclosed separation stipulations dated as far back as 1921 and 1927.

Richard Whitney

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP).—Richard Whitney, 85, who was credited with helping half the Wall Street panic of 1929 by initiating a rally and who later became president of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday.

At the time of his death, he was staying with a daughter in Far Hills, N.J.

Mr. Whitney served four terms as president of the stock exchange and was a wealthy, well-regarded broker. But he fell into debt and in 1938 he was accused of embezzling funds entrusted to him by the stock exchange and the New York Yacht Club. He cooperated with the authorities and was convicted only of misappropriating funds from his father-in-law's estate.

Mr. Whitney was sentenced to 5 to 10 years for grand larceny and sent to Sing Sing Prison.

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Mrs. Hazel Wightman

She was paroled after 3 years and 4 months.

Mrs. Hazel Wightman

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, 87, one of the nation's tennis immortals, who won 45 national titles, died last night at her home in Chestnut Hills, Mass.

Mrs. Wightman was active until recently when a fall at home incapacitated her.

Known to tennis fans as the "queen mother of American tennis," she was the donor of the Wightman Cup to women's tennis. She presented the trophy, which is comparable to the Davis Cup awarded in men's tennis, at the first U.S.-British women's match. The international competition marked the opening of the new Forest Hills Stadium in 1922.

Mrs. Wightman has been enshrined in the Tennis Hall of Fame.

Emile du Pont

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6 (NYT).—Emile du Pont, 76, a member for many years of the Du Pont company's board of directors and director of its employee relations department, died here yesterday after a long illness.

He joined the company, which had been founded by his great-grandfather, in 1922 as a student operator at the Arlington, N.J., plastics plant.

He was paroled after 3 years and 4 months.

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PLANET'S EYE—This rectified Pioneer-11 photo of Jupiter's great red spot was released by NASA. The spacecraft took picture at a distance of 860,000 miles.

The Body of U Thant Seized In Burma by Monks, Students

RANGOON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Thousands of students and Buddhist monks seized the body of former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant yesterday just as an official funeral procession was to start and took it to a university convocation hall.

In New York, the United Nations said it had received a message from the information office in Rangoon that said the students and monks took the body because they want a special mausoleum built for U Thant. Mr. Thant and Burma's leader, U Nu Win, were not on good terms.

The message said the students and monks refused to heed pleas of Mr. Thant's family that the funeral be allowed to proceed as scheduled and voiced demands "that a mausoleum be built for U Thant befitting a man of his stature."

The message said the abductors kept an overnight vigil over the body at the convocation hall and said it was understood that a funeral committee consisting of seven Buddhist monks, seven students and seven members of the public had been formed.

20,000 Involved

About 20,000 students and monks were involved in the operation.

Mr. Thant's body was to have been entombed late yesterday after lying in state for three days in a pandal, a small building on the racetrack grounds where abbots from major Rangoon monasteries conduct traditional Buddhist funeral rituals.

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Viet Cong Hit 40 Outposts in Mekong Delta

15 Killed as Missile Downs Helicopter

SAIGON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Communist troops hit at least 40 government outposts in an upsurge of fighting for control of the Mekong Delta's rich rice crop and a third of the country's population, military reports said today.

A spokesman also said that Communists using a heat-seeking missile shot down a large troop transport helicopter north of Saigon, killing 15 government soldiers.

The Saigon command said the rain-rotor CH-47 Chinook helicopter was apparently hit by a Soviet-made SAM-7 trail missile 60 miles from Saigon and crashed on the outskirts of encircled An Loc.

The spokesman said the five crewmen and 10 soldiers on board were killed in the crash, the fourth Communist attack against government aircraft in the past two weeks.

A Viet Cong spokesman, in a telephone call to UPI, accused government pilots of straying out of the accepted corridor while flying to An Loc.

An Loc, 15 miles south of the Viet Cong stronghold of Loc Ninh, has been surrounded by Communists since the Jan. 23, 1973, cease-fire accord.

Military headquarters lost radio contact with most of the delta outposts that were attacked and said they were either overrun or abandoned by overpowered defenders.

Hung Long, a district town of 4,000 in Chuong Thien Province, 115 miles southwest of Saigon, was feared lost, since there has been no radio contact with it since late yesterday.

Seven million of South Vietnam's 20 million people live in the delta, south and west of Saigon, and the country's rice supply for the coming year is currently being harvested there.

Acid Mishap in Tokyo

TOKYO, Dec. 6 (AP).—A shouting crowd on a commuter train jostled a 16-year-old carpenter today and knocked a three-quart jar of hydrochloric acid from his hands. Police said one passenger was hospitalized after inhaling the toxic fumes and seven women suffered minor burns on their legs.

Tehran Toll Is Estimated At 25 Dead

TEHRAN, Dec. 6 (AP).—Rescue officials today revised downward their estimate of the number of persons killed yesterday when a snow-covered roof collapsed on a passenger lounge at Tehran's airport.

The officials, who originally had said that the death toll could reach 60, today said that they believe the final count would show that about 25 persons were killed. They said that they had recovered 17 bodies, two of them Americans, so far.

Fresh units of soldiers, police and firemen took over the rescue work today and reported that their efforts were now concentrated on the cafeteria area, where more bodies may be lying under debris.

Searchers said that it could take another 24 hours to remove twisted steel beams and broken concrete from the area.

Officials said that a Norwegian and a Swiss also had been identified among the dead, but they believed that most of the other victims were Iranians.

Snow had fallen for 12 hours and was eight inches deep on the 300-square-yard roof when it collapsed yesterday. The terminal was built 20 years ago and last summer an extra passenger lounge was added to the main building. An architect speculated that the new construction may have weakened the roof supports.

The chief of Iran's civil aviation, Ehsan Arbab, said that the collapse may have resulted from an architect's mistake.

Mr. Arbab said Mr. Marxen was an old friend who used to work for SNECMA.

"I received money from Mr. Marxen for my election campaign, something which is quite normal," he said. "I did not raise the money for bribing officials of the Defense Ministry's purchasing branches in Cologne."

The prosecutor said documents confiscated in a search of Mr. Marxen's Bonn office showed he had received "large sums of money" between 1969 and 1973 from West German industrialist Friedrich Marxen, who lives in Liechtenstein.

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GI Released From Stockade After Army Admits to a Tap

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Dec. 6 (NYT).—An American soldier who has been in prison for more than two months for refusing to get a haircut has been set free because the Army discovered it had tapped a conversation about him by his lawyer—after swearing in court that it had not.

Spec. 4 Louis Stokes, convicted in Mannheim on Sept. 18 on two counts of disobeying orders and sentenced to reduction in rank to private, fined and given four months in jail, was freed Nov. 23 from the stockade in Fort Riley, Kan., his lawyer said. He is now understood to be on duty at his old grade, at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Army headquarters in Heidelberg confirmed yesterday that the colonel who convened the court-martial had overturned the conviction and ordered the enlisted man freed. The charges against him were dismissed.

The case appears to be connected with a disclosure in October by the Army's chief of intelligence in Europe, Brig. Gen. Thomas Brown, that surveillance over Army dissidents and their

civilian sympathizers and defenders here had been more widespread than he had said in testimony in court cases here and in Washington, D.C.

Spec. Stokes' lawyer said that last week that he was free and had been cleared, though he did not know why. His lawyers here said they were as puzzled as he was until Wednesday when the Army sent them a memorandum that it distributed to the press yesterday.

It quoted from an affidavit by Gen. Brown that had been submitted in Spec. Stokes' court-martial case Aug. 7. It said, "I have determined that no such telephone or electronic monitoring has been conducted" against Spec. Stokes, his lawyer, William Schapp, and a number of others.

The affidavit also said that there had been no telephone tapping relative to the case from April 19, 1974, until August.

"It has subsequently come to the attention of headquarters, USAF, that on one occasion within the time frame addressed in the affidavit, a conversation to which William H. Schapp was a party was legally intercepted, in which Mr. Schapp, in a discussion with a third person, referred to the Stokes court-martial in the following terms: 'We just found out we just had one of Lu Stokes's charges dismissed.'"

The memo concludes that the Aug. 7 affidavit was "too broad and possibly misleading" and that "in the interest of fairness and justice this conviction should be set aside."

The court-martial's convening authority, Col. Carl Davis, in Mannheim, apparently concurred on Nov. 23, and ordered the release.

Lisbon TV Aides Quit, Citing Reds

LISBON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A number of program directors and journalists resigned from Portuguese television yesterday after charging that censors pandered to the Communist party by banning a British war documentary, sources said.

The Thames Television film "Barbarossa"—part of its "World at War" series—dealt with the German invasion of the Soviet Union in World War II.

The sources said its banning on Tuesday was an example of increasing censorship by a special television committee, consisting of representatives of the Armed Forces Movement and the three coalition parties in the provisional government. A senior program editor, Alvaro Guerra, said in his letter of resignation that the film was banned because it offended the pro-Soviet sentiments of the Portuguese Communist party.

Italian Court Jails Nine for Kidnapping

PADOVA, Italy, Dec. 6 (UPI).—A Padova tribunal yesterday convicted nine men of abducting Giorgio Armani, the son of a wealthy industrialist, and sentenced them to prison terms ranging from 11 to 17 years. "I repent for what I did," convicted ringleader Danilo Furian said. "I am sorry for the Montesi, for my wife and my children. I wish I were dead."

Mr. Montesi, 29, was kidnapped Oct. 31 and released Nov. 6 for a 2-billion-lira (\$3-million) ransom.

Swiss Roads Safer

BERN, Dec. 6 (AP).—The lowering of speed limits on normal Swiss roads to 100 kilometers an hour has reduced the overall number of accidents by 8 per cent this year. On superhighways, where the limit is 130 kph, the drop has been 40 per cent, officials reported.

Yesterday, Mr. Street was put on probation for two years for damaging the window and the judge told him not to indulge in such amateur dramatics again.

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Ethiopian Ministers Shifted, Dissidents' Ouster Seen Goal

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers announced today that they have replaced the foreign minister in a reshuffle of 14 civilian and military posts apparently aimed at removing opponents from key offices.

A new defense minister and new commanders of the country's air force and police were also appointed, according to a statement by the Provisional Military Council.

Ethiopia's former ambassador to Washington, Kifle Wodajo, was named to take over as foreign minister from Zewde Gebre-Selassie, a cousin of deposed Emperor

PARIS A Collection With A Difference

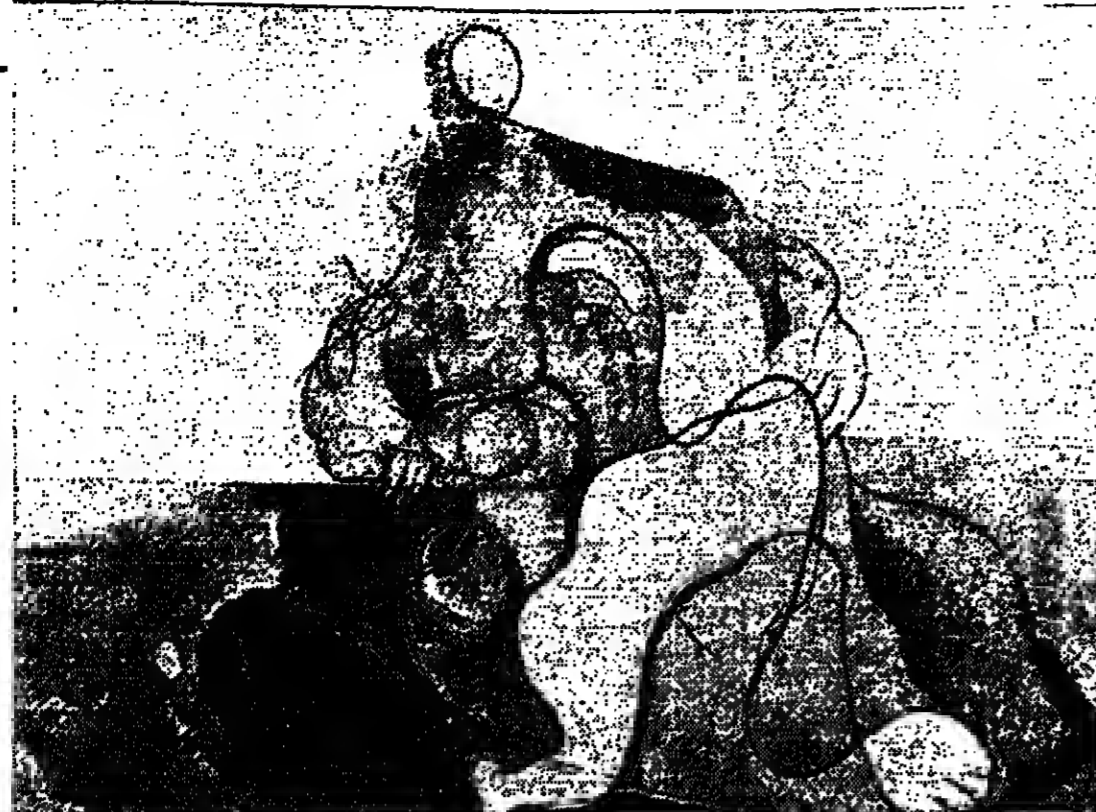
By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT).—Represented in Paris at the Orangerie des Tuileries (to March 3) by over 170 paintings and sculptures, the Peggy Guggenheim Foundation is not a collection like so many others. Aside from the fact that it constitutes a remarkable sampling of the art of this century (from cubism to the present day, more or less), it is the product of a long labor of love, and deserves acclamation as such.

Both foolhardy and wise, well counseled in any event and favored by circumstances, Peggy Guggenheim assembled the bulk of her original collection in Paris in 1940, at a time when every body was expecting the German Army to turn up at any moment, and at a total cost of \$40,000.

Picasso and Braque, Jean Gris and Léger, Giacometti, Matisse, Marcoussis and Marcel Duchamp among others represent cubist painting. Raymond Duchamp-Villon's extraordinary "Horse," a metaphor of the transition to machine power, along with pieces by Lipchitz and Laurens, represents cubist sculpture.

Prewar abstraction. Kandinsky, Mondrian, Delaunay, Malevitch, El Lissitzky, Héliou etc., illustrate various forms of prewar abstraction, while sculpture is admirably represented by Brancusi and by Arp.



From "Baiser" (1927) by Max Ernst, part of the Guggenheim collection on view in Paris.

Some outstanding Chiricos and a large array of paintings by Max Ernst, along with works by Klee, Miró, Dalí, and 21 other painters and sculptors, offer a broad spectrum of the tendencies subsumed under the words surrealism and dadaism.

All the foregoing could be described as the first part of the exhibition—the works Mrs. Guggenheim was able to take out of France, thanks to the initiative of a number of resourceful people, when she returned to the United States.

Shortly after her return, Peggy Guggenheim opened a gallery in New York which was destined to be one of the important influences of the period: Art of This Century. The inaugural display was devoted to her recent acquisitions and, she says, created a sensation, with thousands of people coming to see it.

But the importance of the gal-

lery eventually derived from the number of important artists it revealed to the public: Pollock, Motherwell, Basquiat, Rothko, Still, etc.

Second Part

And this is where the second part of the Orangerie show begins. While she bought works of the artists she exhibited, Peggy Guggenheim also sought to complete the collection she had begun in Paris by other purchases. Some Picassos, Mirós and Chiricos were found in New York. In her own gallery she acquired the violent, expressionistic Pollocks characteristic of the period before he developed his dribble technique. Pollock was manifestly her favorite among the abstract expressionists, though she also acquired works by Rothko, Clifford, Still, Motherwell, Basquiat and Willem de Kooning.

More recent tendencies are also illustrated as are the prod-

ucts of African and Pacific cultures.

This, then, is not a collection like all the others. For one thing, art is not a hobby for Peggy Guggenheim. She understands the stuff and loves it and has made it her life. The spirit in which it was acquired and the circumstances of its acquisition preserve it from any of the irritating ambiguities which hover about some of the great collections of our day. Mrs. Guggenheim is not trying to surround herself with an aura of good taste. She is guided by her enthusiasm and sound judgment and sticks to her neck out. Her choice of Pollock, for instance, was vindicated in time.

The result of this enthusiasm is that it illuminates even the duller works of the collection and, like a rising sun, chases the murky connotations of acquisitiveness, prestige and mere ownership quite out of one's mind.

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT).—The moral of a sale in Paris this week seems to be that the prevailing pessimism is affecting the price for the better works of art. But a few optimists are gambling on what seems to be second rate work—a phenomenon whose explanation belongs more in the domain of psychologists than in that of art market analysts.

The sale took place Monday at the Hôtel Drouot with Antoine Adier, assisted by expert Charles Rattion, selling Egyptian and Mediterranean antiquities, as well as Renaissance objects from all over Europe.

Except for two rare carvings from Syria, few objects were out of the ordinary. To everyone's surprise, the sale went smoothly. Jewels did less well than those from the Renaissance period. This is because the market is more limited and archeological objects—in good times as well as bad—often pose more difficult questions.

There were 19 lots from ancient Egypt. The first, a fritted earth vase (a funerary figure representing a mummy), 7.5 centimeters high, was cheap at 580 francs. But a Saffo-period head of a bronze cat (4.5 centimeters high), which had probably been cut out from a figure of a seated cat, was well sold at 696 francs.

A Stela

After this contradictory start came the top part of a limestone funerary stela, showing Ophorus and Isis in front of an altar. The deeply engraved design was vigorous but the fragmentary condition of the object was too obvious not to be a detriment by collectors' standards. The real value hinges on the hieroglyphic inscription—which had not been translated. So 5,500 francs was a good price under the circumstances.

A few more washbasins came up, all of them of fritted earth—why were they called "falcon"—in the catalogue?—once a glorious turquoise-greenish blue and now somewhat faded. Two of these (each 13.5 centimeters high) made respectively 1,600 francs and 1,044, perhaps a 10 to 20 per cent drop in price over last year. Still they sold for high prices in view of their indifferent quality.

Also well sold were two matching alabaster vases, the cover of one shaped like a human head and the cover of the other like an ape's head. According to the expert's description, they represent

the deities Anset and Hapt. Their chief merit lay in a somewhat surrealistic appearance. In particular, the ape was a striking anticipation of Max Ernst's famous "Portrait of the Artist as an Ape." This is definitely what helped the pair reach 6,960 francs. They had obviously been repolished—such an unpleasant, brand-new look usually puts off collectors.

The price for the vases was entirely too much when compared with the fritted earth gourd (13.4 centimeters high) that came up next—a masterpiece of ancient Egyptian pottery. Its short neck was flanked by two very small eye figures. The object is not rare but its perfect balance and well-preserved turquoise blue glaze made it highly desirable. A small chip on the rim of the neck notwithstanding.

Two Masks

Two hideous funerary masks, looking battered, dusty and "old" (rather than ancient) rose to 1,740 francs, probably because they had big black eyes and eyebrows with a sort of cheap Chagall-style expressionism that greatly appeals to interior decorators.

Another big price was the 2,280 francs paid for a polychrome wood sarcophagus (77 centimeters long) from the Ptolemaic period. The hieroglyphs—again not translated—may have accounted for the high price—there were at least two Egyptologists at the sale.

All told the Egyptian art did very well. While one or two pieces went for 30 to 80 per cent of what they might have made last year the majority were sold for good prices.

Other Objects

The situation was different with the other antiquities. The rarer pieces sold for moderate, rather low prices. A very special case was a small granite bust carved in late Roman style, bordering on the early Byzantine manner. It had been fitted with a porphyry head, as the catalogue carefully pointed out. Mr. Rattion, whom most connoisseurs consider to have a very good eye in these matters, listed the bust as "Egypt" without stating the period. In auction-room language, this means he had doubts regarding the authenticity but was reluctant to say that the bust was a fake.

The bust was laid on the block at 100 francs, a low starting figure considering that the first bid announced by the auctioneer at Drouot is expected to be multiplied by two or three. The bust nearly went for 250 francs when two unidentified young men, seemingly unfamiliar with French auction-room methods, got into the bidding. They bought it for 2,700 francs. The people in the room saluted. But the buyers were dubious right off—it was a perfectly good Egyptian bust of the 2d or 3d century which had

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Alabaster vase with an ape head, one of a pair that sold in Paris for 6,960 francs.

indeed been fitted with a head that did not belong to it. That was a deterrent. But the bust is a great rarity and is worth more than what it fetched—or so some connoisseurs said.

Shortly after came another puzzling piece—the head of a young woman with a Roman style coiffure (16 centimeters high). The stone, not identified in the catalogue, had a hard, coarse grain rather like basalt. The edges of the carving, less realistic and more stylized than Roman art, brought provenance into question. The catalogue said "Syria." From a starting bid of 300 francs, the head went up to 3,950 francs paid by a Paris dealer, Simons de Monbrison. This is a great piece showing sculpture from Semitic countries during Roman times at its best.

The next piece, from the same part of the world, sold still better although it was not so fine. This was a reclining statue (16 centimeters long) of a woman identified in the catalogue as "Aphro-

dite from Syria, Roman period." It was sold for a whopping 9,800 francs—a price certainly not justified by the aesthetic merit of the finely carved in cheap-looking alabaster.

Persian Art

Then came the Persian antiquities. A complete flop. This is to be expected when the room is not filled with Persian dealers trying their best to boost prices and create an atmosphere of rollicking prosperity.

A bronze ewer (32 centimeters high) which was 12th to 13th century according to the catalogue—it was, in fact, a century older as evidenced by the graphic style of its inscriptions—was sold for 2,000 francs, exactly what it is really worth on the market.

"Good" pieces were paid again when European works from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance came up. Here again the best sold badly, the worst splendidly.

A masterpiece of Limoges painted enamel, a dish (30 centimeters in diameter) had been estimated at 11,420 francs. The selling price of 9,190 francs can only be partly accounted for by the poor condition of part of the rim. Two small plaques in Limoges enamel—heavily restored—were bought by the Musée de Limoges for only 1,740 francs. And an 11th-century bronze Christ (12.5 centimeters high) from the Mosan area, the second best piece in the sale (after the Syrian basalt head) went for 633 francs. The bronze had lost its left hand but the quality of the carving was superb. I can't help feeling it would have made three times as much last year in London.

In contrast, I was amazed at the price paid for one of the least desirable lots in the sale. This was a huge bronze bust of Pope Pius V. Mr. Rattion, who knows Renaissance bronzes well, gave it no period—a way of declaring it later than the period suggested by the style, which was 17th century. Connoisseurs at the auction said that this piece was one of several copies made in the 19th century from the model. It started at 1,400 francs and finally sold for 15,850 francs.

Such optimism—such long-shot bidding—falls outside the competence, as I said above, of the art market analyst.

Around the Galleries in Rome

Braque, Villa Medici, Viale Trinità del Monti, Rome, to Jan. 20.

This selection of more than 70 works spanning the period 1900-1962 is a tribute to one of the most acclaimed members of the School of Paris. The highlights are "Guernica" (1937) at the apex of cubism, the looser shapes of "La Vierge" (1930), and the "Pink 'Ephraïm'" (1938). But now, after the sound and fury of French avant-garde, has died down, Braque's line, shades, his tapestry effects and half-abstracted structures make it plain that he has always been a classicist at heart.

At a time when much art rests on convoluted thinking and materials, the clarity and mobility of mere drawing and graphics are refreshing. Orlik, Jettner, Moser and so on, who were thought revolutionary at the turn of the century, while producing works of the highest quality, in this show sometimes seem period-bound. But Klimt, with 11 splendid drawings, transcends his time. His pencil reveals worlds of intensity. Schiele in two drawings also achieves great expression with few marks.

Strazza's etchings form the elements of a book on the theme of "Dutch Horizons," and are radiant miniatures. A palette of delicately traced abstractions. Strazza here also displays his trials and errors, the stages of etchings surrounding his book, and mentions the name of the craftsman who cooperated with him—both unusual gestures to-day when too many artists send their rough sketches into printshops and put their signatures under products created entirely by skilled artisans.

Grade Strazza, P. Segno, 4. Via Capotrasone, Rome, to Dec. 20.

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her grids of overlapping alpha-betic letters printed with rubber stamps on the bare wall, or her sketches of hundreds of little cubes fastened to it with nails, here are most diligently executed by herself. But the original plan can be bought by the collector who can have anyone duplicate it or do it himself. He can also just hang up the framed plan. Here Miller's programmed pieces, because of the roughness of the string and the not completely aligned letters, have a homely, crafty look about them. But are not nearly as haunting as the much looser objects of Eva Hesse and her followers. And this might provide an intriguing foil to another timely quality, the reasoning behind them, which, as Miller says, "is all about systems... about linguistics." But to the uninitiated only the material presence, not the concept, is apparent.

Kosuth, Sperone, 24 Via Quattro Fontane, Rome.

Kosuth lines the four walls of a room with schematic sheets called "Maps of the World," each with three submaps under it. Sixteen tables and sixteen chairs face these. If you are willing to enter the coercive schoolroom atmosphere, you can sit down at any table and study any one of the 16 mimeographed folders containing Kosuth's explanatory treatise and related facts on philosophy, psychology, etc., others. There are also examples of Kosuth's former art language pieces on hand.

Maria Steffela, Vigo, 1 Via Principessa Clotilde, Rome, to Dec. 14.

Steffela's abstractions in ardent color, heap elements like petals or bits of landscape. The pastels are more resolved than the larger oils.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

\$400,000 for Coins

GENEVA, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Four hundred gold Spanish "pieces of eight," once the favorite plunder of pirates, were sold at an auction here for \$400,000 today.

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HEATER IN LONDON

Sensationalizing the Dreyfus Affair

By John Walker

ONDON, Dec. 6 (IHT).—The pantomime season, that time grotesque fooling and gaudy ender, has begun a little early this year with a production that is best described as an elaborate, a bombastic and a digressive piece of work.

It is a vulgar, raucous evening with great lavishment and end that wouldn't disgrace a B. DeMille epic. And it is much more enjoyable than the National Theatre as a worthy of serious attention.

It is a time when Watergate can be sicked, it may be salutary recall far more accomplished, er-ups from the past, if only a reminder that politicians are always appealed to patriotism and loyalty while indulging cynical power struggles and use the force of national unity to deprive individuals of rights.

The program quotes Hannah's remark that the Dreyfus affair was "a kind of dress rehearsal for the performance of our time."

The events depicted in the play remain shocking, Dreyfus, the Jewish French captain, is arrested and tried, getting military secrets to the enemy, found guilty on flimsy evidence and sent to Devil's Island. The subsequent retrials, the judges preferring to see the truth and the army going to prove its case, is even more horrible.

Yet the play does little to illuminate these events or to make any attempt to investigate the characters of those involved or to explain how and why they happened. It offers a cartoon-style history lesson, with stereotyped villains and heroes. The style of the play is based on satirical posters and cartoons of the period. Indeed, one scene—other wise irrelevant to the main action and distracting in its length—is an animated version of a pair of drawings by Caran d'Ache showing a family mealtime disrupted by the discovery of the Dreyfus affair, with fights breaking out and furniture being overturned. Other scenes, too, draw directly on posters and cartoons. But while they were side comments at the time on the main story, taking place in the courts, the play offers nothing more than these jokey reactions.

Michael Haskins' production has all the vigor and pace one expects from him. But his energy has gone in disguising the nature of the play, dressing it up to distract the mind. Tiny scenes are interpolated for no other reason than to provide the opportunity for spectacle or for the employment of actors.

Monsieur Dreyfus has only to form a sentimental tableau at the front of the stage with her two young children, reading an appeal she has written to the Pope, than the lights go up at the back of the stage and there is the Pope—bearing up the letter. It is a scene that would not have been missed in an evening that lasts three hours.

The acting is as vigorous and

broad as the production. Paul Rogers is a coarse, amusing Major Henry, the army's dim intelligence officer who acts as narrator, and Mack Dignan provides a splendid caricature of pomposity and corruption as the war minister, General Mercier. Alan MacNaughton as Dreyfus is not given the opportunity to be anything but a passive martyr, yet conveys a quiet and moving dignity amid the melodramatic vaudevillean rampagings around him.

The evening ends with a shock. Dreyfus is presented with the Légion d'Honneur (fourth class), turns to the audience to show the yellow Star of David on his jacket; his family gather tearfully around him while above the image of the crucified Christ fades to be replaced by a Nazi soldier wearing a gas mask. But this shocks not so much for what it represents but because nothing in the play has prepared one dramatically for this moment. Instead of being moving, it becomes a cheap, sensational effect.

Although, I suppose, cheapness is not an accusation that should be flung at the National Theatre. Not in a season where the key-note has been conspicuous and unnecessary expenditure.

At the Albany, Dorothy Tutin is giving a fine performance in an excellent revival of J.M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." Barrie's bitter-sweetness, often a nauseous mixture, here works to good comic effect, helped by his sure sense of craftsmanship. What every woman knows is that she is responsible for the

Alfred Dreyfus, the subject of A.E. Ellis's new play "Grand Manoeuvres."

success of her husband, a truth Barrie cunningly demonstrates in his comedy of a poor and ambitious scholar who agrees to marry a woman in return for the chance of an expensive education.

Miss Tutin, growing ever more radiant and intelligent as the play progresses, is a delight. As her husband and arrogant husband, Peter Egan is excellent,

managing to be both priggish and sympathetic. Other performances, too, maintain a high standard with Dorothy Reynolds, Bridget McConnell and Roy Hannon providing nicely judged comic acting. Clifford Williams directs with great assurance and Peter Farmer provides a series of excellent settings for a surprisingly enjoyable evening.



Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"In the Room Room Room" by David Rabe had its first production at the hands of Joseph Papp and the New York Shakespeare Festival last year—it was one of the season's most controversial plays. Clive Barnes says, being both praised and maligned. As Papp and the author admitted at the time, it needed more work. "Papp sent it back to the drawing board"—and it had a production out of New York. Now it has reopened in New York at the Anspacher.

"Something like 25 per cent of the play is new," Barnes says, but "the result is not that much different. What was once a bad production of a bad play has become a good production of a moderately bad play." The heroine is Chrissy, "a largely inarticulate girl with a naturally sweet nature... one of nature's losers." Ellen Greene is "brilliant" in the lead, "touching-

ly vulnerable and wholly credible." Barnes finds the rest of the cast (including Tom Quinn as Chrissy's father and Gwendolyn Brown as a dance captain with lesbian tendencies) good. But the central fault of the play remains: the heroine "is just not very interesting. She is a cliché expert testifying on life." Robert Hedley directed.

Films

"Death and the Devil," a new film by Stephen Dwoskin, is based on the German play of the same name by Frank Wedekind. "Aside

from butchering the text," says Nora Sayre, "the director has achieved a style of camera work that results in a riot of dullness." The plot is clear only if one knows Wedekind's original text, which explains that the action occurs in a brothel. "Although the delivery of the dialogue is triumphantly static," Sayre says, "the film's at its worst when the talking heads fall silent. Throughout, the camera rarely stops moving... Pores and nostrils are carefully examined, and Mr. Dwoskin has an affection for collars and foreheads... It's a dramatic event when someone blinks."

AUCTION SALES

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British Invade the Broadway Scene

By Richard F. Shepard

NEW YORK (NYT).—Less than two years before the nation celebrates the bicentennial of the American Revolution, the British once again occupying New York, at least the part of it that is called Broadway theater.

About a third of all shows now staged here are British in origin, whether transplants of productions or American reproductions of London originals. Among the seven most shows now on view are such as "Equus," "Sherlock Holmes" and "Scapino."

Most of the current crop of British imports has come from the British subsidized theaters rather than from the commercial West End. "Sherlock Holmes" and "London Assurance" are productions of the Royal Shakespeare Company. The Na-

tional Theatre of Britain originated "As You Like It," "Equus," the short-lived "Saturday Night Sunday Morning" and the recently closed "The National Health." It will also do "The Misanthrope" on Broadway in March. The Young Vic, associated with the National Theatre, came up with "Scapino." Among the shows deriving from non-subsidized British theaters are "A Hard Person Singular," "My Fat Friend," "In Praise of Love," which opens shortly, and the recently closed "Good Evening."

Reasons. The reasons and the effect of the British activity draw varying interpretations from those involved in bringing the plays here. Kermit Bloomgarden, producer associated with "Equus," said, "It's much easier to see a finished product and bring it in than it is to originate one here. There

are not that many originals around here that I want to do. Each one of us who is doing a British play here found one we liked—it's not just that we all decided to do English plays this year."

David Merrick, who will bring in "The Misanthrope" next March and has in the past sponsored a number of British productions here, said, "I haven't been able to find any good American plays." Merrick noted that is costs more to do an American original than a British import, because the import usually is accompanied by such things as sets and costumes.

The British influx is seen as a help to American actors, rather than a threat, by Donald Grody, executive secretary of Actors' Equity Association. He said, "This is an opportunity for increased employment, not a deprivation."

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1	16	3%	8	3	—	1%					

(Continued on Page 10.)

(Continued on Page 10.)

Will Also Get a Share in Company

U.K. to Bail Out Leyland Motors

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—The U.K. government has agreed to bail out Leyland Motors, a major manufacturer of commercial vehicles, after the company announced it would take a 10% share in the giant motor company.

Firms to Stay Separate

Peugeot Takes Over Control of the Citroën Auto Concern

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP-DJ).—Peugeot has announced it will take over control of Citroën, a joint venture between Peugeot and Renault, which controls Citroën today.

Share Offer Set

The 1968 agreement linking Peugeot with the state-owned Renault will be maintained and, if necessary, be adapted to the new situation, the announcement added.

but says it has no plans for large-scale redundancies or closure. Mr. Benn said he was satisfied his immediate plans would enable Leyland to keep going.

He added: "In response to the company's request for support for their investment program, the government also intends to introduce longer term arrangements to mould a measure of public ownership."

Some Labor members cheered when Industry Secretary of State Anthony Benn, one of the most left-wing members of the government, spoke of public ownership while announcing today's plans in Parliament. There were immediate protests from the opposition Conservatives.

Mr. Benn said the government was arranging for more money to be made available to Leyland, which employs 160,000 workers

but says it has no plans for large-scale redundancies or closure. Mr. Benn said he was satisfied his immediate plans would enable Leyland to keep going.

Full Take-Over Seen
Many observers believed the government would become the majority shareholder in British Leyland, and there was speculation that the firm might be headed for full nationalization.

Questioned by the opposition about his plans, Mr. Benn said: "If the government is required to pay a substantial sum of money into British Leyland it is quite right that the taxpayer, in making that contribution, should get with it an appropriate measure of public control and accountability. I don't think the taxpayer should be put at special disadvantage compared with other investors."

British Leyland shares are at an all-time low and were quoted today at six and a half pence. Two years ago they were worth more than 50 pence.

Mr. Benn said a high-level team would be appointed to advise the government about the company's situation and prospects and would



Anthony Benn

also consult the company and the trade unions.

The team will be headed by Sir Don Ryder, who is resigning as the head of the Reed international business complex, to become full-time industrial adviser to the government.

Informed sources say Sir Don will also head Britain's proposed National Enterprise Board—a body which will organize the regeneration of British industry.

The appointment of Sir Don as government adviser caused a row in the Labor party when it was announced last night. The party's left wing said in a statement that

it was an attempt to undermine Labor's commitment to a massive extension of public ownership.

Sir Don, according to informed sources, believes that industry has been unnecessarily hysterical with some of its "allegations about back-door nationalization." He feels the government has as much right as any other institution to demand a stake in return for handing out its money.

Sir Don has also said he supports the idea of Britain's mixed economy, a part-public, part-private system which Mr. Wilson has also pledged himself to preserve.

World Economic Recovery Seen in Mid-1975

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—A worldwide recovery of economic activity is unlikely to come before mid-1975, the Common Market commission forecast today.

In the United States, the commission said, a revival should not be expected "until after the summer."

Most other industrialized countries probably will have a further decline in economic growth in the coming months, the commission said in its December report on the economic situation.

For the EEC, the commission said the outlook is full of uncertainty. It said there are strong reasons to believe that economic growth in the EEC as a whole

will be very weak in the 1975 first half.

A growth of gross national product of between 2.5 and 3 per cent in 1975 was projected by the commission, while this year GNP will probably grow 2.5 per cent.

The Japanese balance of payments on current account is likely to improve further, the report said.

Growth rates will decline in Austria, Sweden and Spain; they will remain stagnant in Switzerland, but in Norway, benefiting from an oil boom, the rate is likely to expand more rapidly, according to the report.

Britain should expect a modest growth in the major components of demand during the 1975 first half. Little slowing was seen in the rate of increases in prices. In October, retail prices climbed at a 17.1-per-cent annual rate in Britain, the report noted. The jobless rate, currently 2.7 per cent, may exceed 3 per cent next year.

A small reduction in the British current account deficits is anticipated, the report said.

In France, the economic slowdown is likely to continue in 1975 and may contribute to reduced economic pressures. This, the commission said, would help reduce the trade deficit and could make employment problems more acute.

In West Germany, the stimulus provided by the public sector would boost activities but a general economic revival in that country depended largely on a distinct improvement in the investment climate, the commission said.

As to Italy, the commission said there was hope that in the early months of 1975 there may be signs of a slowing of inflation, currently running at more than 24 per cent. Production and em-

ployment in Italy are likely to be much weaker in the coming months than they were in mid-1974.

In the Netherlands, the commission predicted an accelerated growth next year due to the government's expansionist policy. But, it added, a slackening in inflation was unlikely.

In Belgium and Luxembourg, a slowdown in the rate of economic expansion must be expected in the near future while prices will go on rising at a very rapid pace, the report said.

N.Y. Bank Loans Increase

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Business loans at major New York City banks continued to increase in the week ended Wednesday, but their rise was smaller than a week earlier, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

The money supply increased slightly, and banks in the Federal Reserve System became somewhat less cramped for reserves that they must hold and they also reduced their borrowing from the Fed.

The increase in commercial and industrial loans during the last banking week was the ninth in the last 10 weeks. Over this period, business loans have expanded \$1.39 billion, and they have risen more than \$3.5 billion since midyear, well above the \$1.3 billion increase in the corresponding period of 1973.

Of the \$3.5-billion increase in loans over the last five months, more than \$1.1 billion came from borrowing by gas and electric utility companies. Again during the latest banking week, these

Jobless Rise Hits Wall Street Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Reacting to a tide of unfavorable news, New York Stock Exchange prices tumbled to their second straight sharp loss today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.46 points to close at 577.80, following a drop of 11.58 points yesterday. The Dow was off 11.55 at 3 o'clock.

Today's close marked the indicator's lowest closing level since Oct. 26, 1962, when it closed at 569.02.

The index has lost over 40 points this week.

Losers overwhelmed gainers by a better than 5 to 1 margin. Volume expanded to 15.5 million shares from 12.89 million yesterday.

The market got off to a bad start following news that November's unemployment rate soared to 8.5 from 8 per cent in October.

Brokers said that although the November rise had been mostly anticipated, the fact that it is the highest rate in 13 years underscores the continuing softness in the economy.

The market made a feeble attempt to hold its losses to a modest level around midday when the Dow Jones industrial average leveled off, down about 5 points.

But the downward trend picked up momentum in mid-afternoon as several companies announced more layoffs and plant closings, brokers noted.

With recession worries continuing to dominate investor thinking, "the only way to get the market out of the doldrums is for some strong and urgent action on the economic front to restore investor confidence," one analyst commented.

Phillips Petroleum skidded 5 3/4 to 36 1/2 in heavy turnover. After an opening delay due to an imbalance of orders, the issue opened sharply lower.

Reports that Norway has proposed a 90-per-cent tax on oil profits derived from the country's North Sea properties were cited. Phillips has a big stake in the North Sea.

Also active and lower were Westinghouse, off 1/8 to 8 1/2, Texas Instruments 3 3/8 to 65 1/2, Owens-Corning Fiberglass 3 1/4 to 26 1/2 and Emerson Electric 1 7/8 to 22 1/4.

Most oil, retail chain, and drug stocks were swept downward. Some losing issues included Exxon off 1 1/4 to 59 5/8, Merck 2 1/2 to 60 1/2, Bristol-Myers 2 to 44 3/4, Sears, Roebuck 1 1/4 to

Dow Index Falls To 12-Year Low

43 3/8 and Atlantic Richfield 1 7/8 to 85 3/4.

Atlantic Richfield's Canadian unit said it is pulling out of the "synthetic" oil sands project in Canada and estimated a \$20-million writeoff as a result.

American Agromatics was the most active issue, rising 3/8 to 11 1/2.

General Electric gave up 1 to

32 5/8. It announced it will lay off 2,900 more employees at its Louisville plant next month.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 1.13 to 59.13.

In Chicago soybean and soybean oil futures declined the limit for the third time in five sessions on the Board of Trade.

Corn futures also were down the limit, the second time in a week. In soybeans, the loss was 20 cents a bushel and in corn 10 cents. Soybean oil lost 100 points, or 1 cent a pound.

Many U.S. Businessmen See Wage and Price Curbs in '75

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—A number of leading industrialists and businessmen fear wage and price controls will be imposed by the Ford administration by the middle of next year.

Although the executives say they oppose controls, they note that inflation and political pressures make them increasingly likely.

"I don't know of a single colleague in business who isn't worried about controls," said Harold Mohler, chairman of Hershey Food Corp.

About a dozen businessmen were interviewed as they convened yesterday for the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Some said prices are being raised in anticipation of controls, so that they would not be frozen for an extended period at possibly unprofitable levels. A small minority of the officials interviewed said they think inflation is easing and the pressure for controls might dissipate by next summer.

Curbs "perhaps probable"

Most, however, echoed the sentiments of James Henderson, a vice-president of Shell Oil Co., who said he thinks widespread controls are "possible, perhaps probable."

"The president of a large equipment manufacturing company in the Middle West, who asked for anonymity, said he believes controls are almost inevitable."

"I suspect we're going to have controls by June and that's generally what businessmen think," he said. "There's no doubt in my mind that there has been acceleration of pricing in anticipation of controls."

The head of a large consumer product company in California agreed. "Like many others, I'm afraid they may be on the way by the middle of 1975," he said.

Brussels Bank Estimates Loss

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Banque de Bruxelles' losses on unauthorized foreign exchange operations, announced in October, will be closer to 1.5 billion francs (\$40 million) than to the 600 million previously estimated, a spokesman said today.

Final figures for the loss will probably be known in January and it should be possible to estimate net profit for the year ending March 31 during February, the spokesman said.

Terms for the proposed merger between Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert will be set in the light of the known loss figure and the estimated net profit, he said.

Japan Shipbuilders in Crisis

By Junnosuke Ofusa

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Despite the seeming boom in the world's leading shipbuilding industry, a financial crisis is brewing. Shipbuilders believe they are in more serious trouble today than ever as a result of the impact of quadrupled oil prices and inflation.

Financial losses have already started, with the shipbuilders' association estimating \$3.3 billion so far. They grow larger by the time a under construction are

climb in the price of materials, including steel plates, and wages have increased 30 per cent.

Japanese shipbuilders realize that it will be impossible to get the added cost from foreign ship owners who placed their orders with Japanese shipyards as a hedge against inflation.

"We cannot take an optimistic view of the financial situation this docket will face in a few years, since most of our backlog of orders enough for more than two years' work had been received before the oil crisis," said Lettaro Mikumoto, general superintendent of the Chiba shipyard.

"Japanese shipbuilders will execute their contracts to uphold their honor and reputation, despite heavy financial losses they may sustain by inflation," an executive of the Japan Shipbuilders Association said.

Japan's six major shipbuilders registered sizable gains in sales, but their earnings either leveled off or dropped in the half year ended Sept. 30.

Norway Tax Shocks Firms

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—Norway's reported proposal for a new tax structure for its North Sea oil properties, with an upper limit of 90 per cent, has "really rocked the oil companies," oil industry sources said today.

The companies are "searching for the motivation" in the proposals which they fear are designed to discourage development on the Norwegian North Sea.

The Norwegian government is said to have stated, however, that the proposals are tentative and open to negotiation.

The oil companies reportedly have been asked to present their comments on the proposals on Dec. 13. The Norwegian Ministries of Industry and Finance would then make their recommendations to the cabinet for a new tax bill.

Under the reported proposal, the normal Norwegian tax rate of 51 per cent would apply to profits on all oil sold at \$3.73 a barrel. Profits on oil sold at a higher price would be subject to an additional 40-per-cent tax.

Added to royalties, this would amount to more than 90 per cent of profits being taxed, industry sources said.

With the possible exception of Phillips Petroleum Co., which began development before inflation began to run away with exploration and development costs, no oil company can possibly sell Norwegian oil at as low as \$3.73 a barrel, the sources said.

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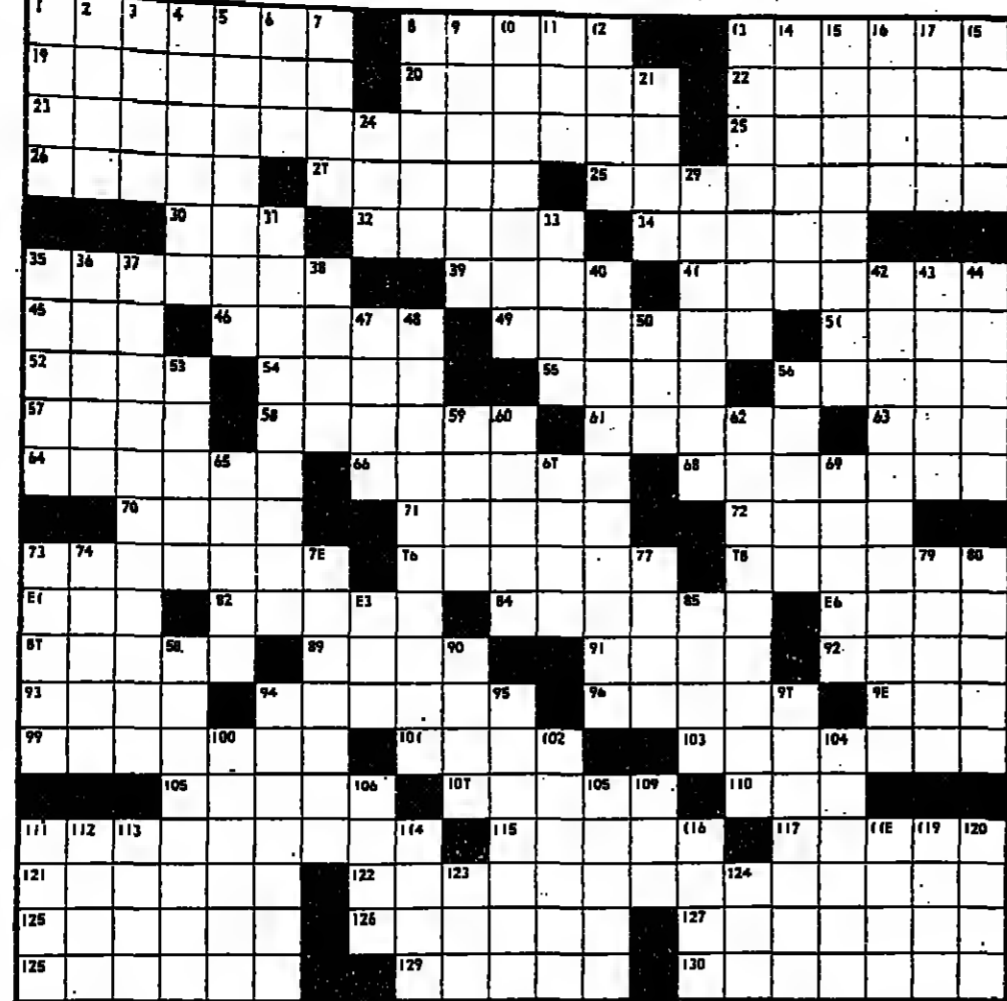
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

FRENCH LEAVE—By Eugene T. Maleska



1. Big, bold, for one
2. Eighteen
3. Net, with gems
4. Nihilistic
5. Star of
6. Lawless
7. Frost
8. Fun and games
9. Like Van Gogh
10. At times
11. Scores of biffed
12. Noted hostess
13. State capital
14. Preils with
15. Crain or tribe
16. Rabbitt's creator
17. Austere
18. Ballerina's solo
19. About
20. Ruchest's name
21. Porcupine
22. Muck
23. Medicine man
24. Rabbitt
25. Zola's "Le
26. City south
27. Of Moscow
28. Girasol
29. Stream made
30. Of twigs
31. Sacred image
32. Excess
33. Animated homed
34. Flies
35. Krich or yawl
36. Swamp tree
37. Pairs' pet
38. 20 avia
39. Grapevine
40. premed

1. Mopple
2. Uller
3. Part of
4. More name
5. Bayard and
6. Grand
7. British fruit
8. Stripes
9. Pass
10. Segue
11. Ka
12. (in a body)
13. Kind of punch

DOWN
1. French novelist
2. Sent to Sedan
3. Swedish
4. Nightingale
5. Of the "Russian
6. Bridge cards
7. Liqueur
8. O'Casey
9. Lake in Ireland
10. Astoria
11. Jennet, etc.
12. Abbr.

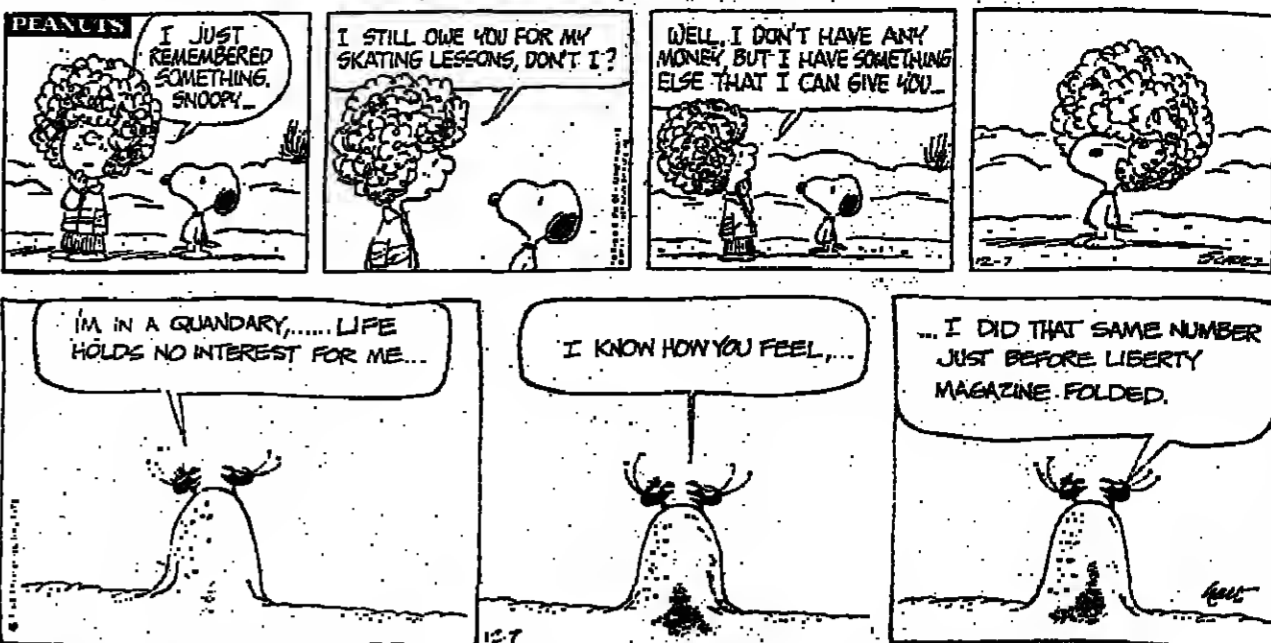
DOWN
1. Seine seasons
2. Condiment
3. Approach
4. Federer material
5. Iris
6. de mar
7. Choo
8. Lullaby, today
9. Brief pain
10. Tact
11. Persuade
12. Accrual-making

DOWN
1. Official
2. Stage setting
3. "Take Me
4. plume
5. Cotton flannel
6. Israeli port
7. Loran group
8. Antelope
9. Followed of
10. Venetian ridge
11. Trucking sign
12. Result of some
13. showers

DOWN
1. Signal at sunrise
2. Cuba's pride
3. Laflie's crew
4. Olympic
5. Dime in Dundee
6. "Honi"
7. Old mound
8. Roman
9. Called Fr.
10. Cowboy's home
11. Panned murrelet
12. Lingerie item
13. Finished, in
14. poetry

DOWN
1. TV studio device
2. Hop plum of
3. India
4. Dime in Dundee
5. "Honi"
6. Old mound
7. Roman
8. Called Fr.
9. Cowboy's home
10. Panned murrelet
11. Lingerie item
12. Finished, in
13. poetry

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



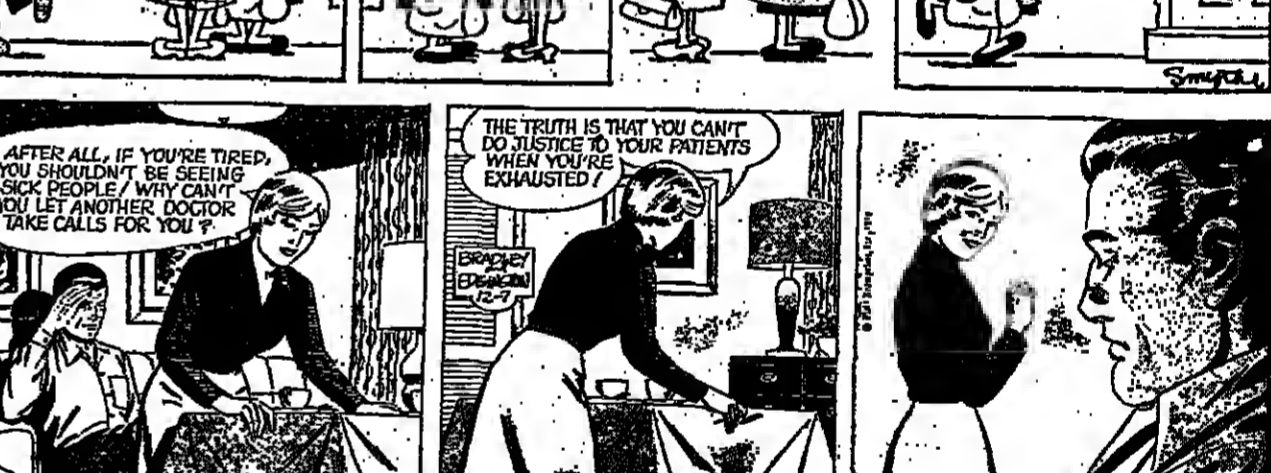
WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAPP



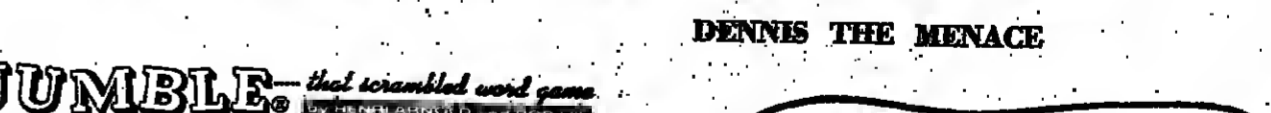
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JUMBLE



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: MESSY FANCY RABBIT WEAPON
Answer: What's the best time to pick apples? WHEN THE FARMER'S AWAY

"BOY, I HOPE THEIR BATHROOM IS NEAR THE FRONT DOOR!"

WEATHER

C	F		C	F			
ALABAMA	14	57	Cloudy	HAVER	9	48	Fair
ALASKA	3	46	Rain	MILAN	1	34	Fog
ARIZONA	5	41	Cloudy	MONTREAL	3	37	Snow
ARKANSAS	5	41	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	Snow
CALIFORNIA	5	41	Cloudy	MUNICH	3	37	Rain
CANADA	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	10	60	Fair
COLORADO	5	41	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	7	45	Rain	OSLO	3	37	Cloudy
DELAWARE	5	41	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
FLORIDA	5	41	Cloudy	ROME	4	39	Fair
GEORGIA	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Cloudy
IDAHO	5	41	Fair	TEHRAN	4	39	Fair
ILLINOIS	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	13	55	Rain
INDIANA	14	57	Cloudy	TOKYO	13	55	Cloudy
IOWA	10	40	Rain	TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	40	Rain	VIENNA	3	37	Shower
KANSAS	10	40	Rain	WASHINGTON	3	37	Fair
KENTUCKY	10	40	Rain	ZURICH	3	37	Rain
LOUISIANA	10	40	Rain				
MAINE	16	61	Overcast				
MARYLAND	3	37	Cloudy				
MASSACHUSETTS	10	40	Rain				
MICHIGAN	29	68	Cloudy				
MINNESOTA	13	54	Cloudy				
MISSISSIPPI	10	40	Rain				
MISSOURI	10	40	Rain				
MONTANA	10	40	Rain				
NEBRASKA	10	40	Rain				
NEVADA	10	40	Rain				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	40	Rain				
NEW JERSEY	10	40	Rain				
NEW MEXICO	10	40	Rain				
NEW YORK	10	40	Rain				
NORTH CAROLINA	10	40	Rain				
NORTH DAKOTA	10	40	Rain				
OHIO	10	40	Rain				
OKLAHOMA	10	40	Rain				
OREGON	10	40	Rain				
PENNSYLVANIA	10	40	Rain				
RHODE ISLAND	10	40	Rain				
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	40	Rain				
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	40	Rain				
TENNESSEE	10	40	Rain				
TEXAS	10	40	Rain				
UTAH	10	40	Rain				
VERMONT	10	40	Rain				
VIRGINIA	10	40	Rain				
WASHINGTON	10	40	Rain				
WEST VIRGINIA	10	40	Rain				
WISCONSIN	10	40	Rain				
WYOMING	10	40	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings: O.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)	
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BOOKS

COMANCHES

The Destruction of a People

By T. R. Fehrenbach. Knopf, 553 pp. Illustrated. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HERE is a book that doesn't try to make us feel guilty about the American Indian. And for that one must be profoundly grateful, because one paradoxical result of the hand-wringing and cries of "mea culpa" that throughout the last century or so have been expended over imperialism's westward expansion is that the Indian has been robbed of his dignity. By assigning blame and by designating oppressors and victims, we diminish the tragedy to melodrama (true tragedy is never cowboys and Indians). And by reducing the settlement of the West to melodrama, we shrink the Indian in stature. No, T. R. Fehrenbach doesn't make us feel guilty about the Indian. He grants him his dignity. He grants him his dignity, first of all, by choosing to write about those tribes collectively known to themselves as *Ne-mah-neh* (or True People; each Indian tribe considered itself the "true people," apparently) and to European settlers as Comanches (from the Ute phrase *Koh-Mahs*, or "those who are always against us"—each Indian tribe considered the other tribes the enemies, apparently—which the Spaniards wrote down as *Komancha*, which in turn became conventionalized as *Comanche*). Not that Fehrenbach regards the Comanches as superior to other tribes, or anything. It just happened to be the Comanches who most profitably exploited the horse once the Spaniards had introduced it, who most successfully took up the hunting way of life in the Great Plains to the east of the Rockies, who most ferociously resisted the imperial expansion of the Spaniards and Anglo-Americans and who thus most decisively affected the course of American history.

It happened to be the Comanches who came to represent in the minds of European settlers the untamable savagery of this continent's primitives (in some cases at the fatal expense of less savage and more assimilable tribes like the Cherokees, who, according to Fehrenbach, were massacred in 1839 in revenge for Comanche marauding). And so it is on the Comanches that Fehrenbach focuses in what turns out to be a history of all American Indians.

He grants the Indian his dignity, second of all, by clearing up dozens of misconceptions and bringing to light many obscure or forgotten facts and incidents. The Comanches did not wear feathers, for example; their headaddresses were bizarre imitations of buffalo horns; they only began to fashion feathers in the late 19th century, when their culture had lost its confidence and began to imitate other tribes. They scalped and mutilated the enemy dead, for another instance, because they wished them to suffer in the afterlife; and the lengths to which they went in torturing and mutilating still

tends to be overestimated because of the overmodest reports of Victorian journalists. Their leaders' names were often scatological (another fact obscured by blushing journalists). And furthermore, the great slaughter of their buffalo by white hunters "was neither senseless nor a sport." (William Cody and his hunting parties killed off relatively few; "It was butchery for profit," since raw hides by 1872 brought \$3.75 apiece in the industrial market and the bones were ground for fertilizer. "The Anglo-American business ethic destroyed the buffalo," Mackenzie, who, with his Negro "buffalo soldiers," "became and remained the best Indian fighter in the West," though this has been forgotten, perhaps because the word *buffalo*, though utterly professional, Mackenzie "could not fit the image of the standard American hero.")

Finally, Fehrenbach grants the Indian his dignity by restoring our sense of his tragedy. It was not that anyone was to blame for his destruction, he argues repeatedly throughout his text. "It was not quite true that the Pilgrim Fathers fell first upon their knees and then upon the nearest Indians." It was not that Anglo-American settlers consciously adopted a program of genocide (or Spanish settlers in Mexico either, for that matter; Fehrenbach believes the venality of the Spaniards has been greatly overrated), or even that anyone was left much choice in the matter.

It was simply that evolution had played a terrible trick, and pitted against each other two civilizations that were thousands of years apart, and wholly unable to understand each other. When you come right down to it, the Comanches were murderous warriors irrespective of how white civilization treated them (they had been fighting and killing long before the settlers arrived, just as most Indian tribes had been doing. Fehrenbach reminds us). They could not cease to be Comanches and the white settlement could not stop spreading West.

Of course, Fehrenbach does not let the white man off completely. He calls his policy of making and breaking treaties "an ineradicable blot upon the honor of the United States and its officers and citizens." And he writes that "The reservation policies of the government... were the more offensive because they violated the victor's own codes of decency." But when all is said and done, it is a tragedy of times out of joint that he has recreated in this seamless combination of stirring narrative and weighty analysis. And viewed that way, his marvelous history is all the more moving.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for *The New York Times*.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY, I HOPE THEIR BATHROOM IS NEAR THE FRONT DOOR!"

